Fifth Series, Vol. XXXIII No. 20

Friday, December 7, 1973
Agrahayana 16, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 7, 1973/Agrahayana 16, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्वालियर की एक कपड़ा मिल द्वारा अवैध रूप से 60 लाख रुपये की आय

*385. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि ग्वालियर की एक कपड़ा मिल ने कपड़े और धोतियों के थानों पर गलत नाम देकर 60 लाख रुपये की आय की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint to this effect has been received from Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, M.P.

(b) It has been alleged that a mill in Gwalior earned Rs. 60 lakhs by stamping cloth 'thans' of actual length of 18 metres as 20 metres and charging the price for 20 metres. The Textile Commissioner has been requested to investigate the matter and furnish a report to Government.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई साधारण घोटाले वाला प्रश्न नहीं है । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के अन्दर तथ्यों को छिपाने का और सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया है । जितना भी कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बाजार में आता है उस में प्राय: इसी प्रकार की स्थिति होती है और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा मिलता नहीं है । मिल माकिल उस में इसी तरह से धोखा करते हैं । आप को स्मरण होगा दिनांक 13-11-73 को... (**व्यवधान**) .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने गलत बयानी की है, उस के संबंध में कह रहा हूं । .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उहोने कोई बयान नहीं दिया । उहोंने कहा कि एन्क्वायरी के लिए भेजा है ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : उत्तर जो दिया है वह भी गलत है । 13-11-73 को टैक्सटाईल्स कमेटी बिल पर हो रही बहस में मैंने 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में छपे समाचार को उद्धृत किया था, उसी को मैं फिर से आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

"एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में कल श्री सिंहल ने बताया कि इस वर्ष अप्रैल माह में जो कंट्रोल का कपड़ा मिल से सप्लाई किया गया उस में प्रति मीटर 8 सेंटीमीटर कपड़ा कम था । इसी तरह कपड़े के एक 20 मीटर के थान को जब नापा गया तो वह 18 मीटर ही निकला । .....इस की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में भी दर्ज करायी गयी ह और टैक्सटाइल्स कमिश्नर से भी शिकायत की गयी है ।"

उन्होंने कहा कि यह मामला टैक्सटाइल्स कमिश्नर के सामने लाया जा चुका है । मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बंध में आप का संरक्षण चाहूंगा । यह मामला यहां पर सदन में लाया जा चुका है और राम सिंह भाई वर्मा ने भी इस मामले को यहां पर उठाया था । मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि केवल मैंने शिकायत की थी, ऐसी बात नहीं है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में वह स्पष्ट करें कि टैक्सटाइल्स कमिश्नर को इस मामले की जानकारी है और मामला पुलिस में दर्ज हो चुका है, यह कब हुआ और इस के बाद भी मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि इस मामले की जांच करवाई जा रही है तो स्थिति क्या है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have not sufficient information even to mislead the House, which I do not have the slightest intention of doing. I got information from him. Now he himself admits that he wrote on the 13th instructed the Textile Commissioner to enquire into the matter and unless I get a report I cannot say anything further.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि इस मिल मालिक ने जो कपड़ा कंट्रोल का दिया था वह मध्य प्रदेश में गया, मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न सहकारी भंडारों में गया जिस में इन्दौर का सहकारी उपभोक्ता भंडार, खरगोन की सहकारी समिति आदि हैं ? इन में यह कपड़ा गया और वहां से मिल मालिक ने उसे वापस लेने का प्रयास किया ताकि प्रमाण नष्ट हो सके । पुलिस ने नाप-तोल इंस्पेक्टर की मदद से कपड़ा सीज किया है । तो क्या आप यह आश्वासन देंगे कि सीज किया हुआ कपड़ा वापस नहीं लौटाया जायेगा और आप उस की पूरी-पूरी जांच करेंगे । तथा इस प्रकार के धोखाधड़ी करने वाले के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given information to you. You can have it for the purpose of enquiry.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As soon as we get information that there is something wrong with the mill we will take appropriate action.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को जानकारी है कि जिस समय कपड़ा तैयार होता है और बाहर जाता है तो एक्साइज वाले और विभिन्न जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह उन की प्राइसेज़ को स्टैम्प करते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि यह कपड़ा जितने गज का बनना चाहिये उतने गज का है । उन के यह प्रमाणित करने के बाद वह कपड़ा बाहर जाता है । तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी अपने सरकारी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जो इस तरह की शिकायतें आ रही हैं उस की जांच करने का कोई विचार कर रहे हैं और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Whenever some officials are found failing in their duty to ensure the stamping according to the rules, they are suitably dealt with according to law; always we do like that.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : कपड़ा उद्योग के बहुत से घोटाले में सब से बड़ा घोटाला यह है कि हमारे देश की मोटे कपड़े की, कंट्रोल क्लाथ की, आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सिर्फ चालीस लाख मीटर कपड़ा रखा गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इस मात्रा को बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस में कहां पैदा होता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कपड़े की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई के आधार पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी तय की जाती है और इस के बारे में पहले भी

कई शिकायतें हुई थीं। इस में दो किस्म की चोरी हो रही है। एक तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी की चोरी, और चूंकि जो भी अधिक आमदनी होगी, वह भी एकाउंट्स में नहीं दिखाई जायेगी, तो इनकम टैक्स और कार्पोरेशन टैक्स की भी चोरी होगी। वित्त मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी, इनकम टैक्स और कार्पोरेशन टैक्स के माध्यम से आमदनी बढ़ाने का काम करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो मिनिस्टर, आफ कामर्स से पूछा गया ह। आप फिनांस मिनिस्टर से पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : कई इंटर डिपार्टमेंटल मामले होते हैं। जो मंत्री चाहे, उत्तर दे दें। इसी लिए मैंने "सरकार" कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो एतराज नहीं है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can only say I am thankful for the observations. But this supplementary is not specifically related to the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में आबजर्वेशन क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सजेस्शन है?

श्री मधु लिमये : सजेस्शन नहीं है, प्रश्न है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन चोरियों को पकड़ कर अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ही उत्तर दे देता हूं : उन को जरूर ऐसा करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The minister said, whenever irregularities have been committed by officials, they are punished. May I know how many officers have been punished so far in this connection?

MR. SPEAKER: You should give separate notice.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I said it is the general administrative procedure that if somebody is found failing in his duty, he is punished. For giving specific figures, I want notice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know what is the name of the proprietor of this mill? While Government are making enquiries from the Textile Commissioner, will Government be pleased to take some intermediate steps like seizing the stocks, enquire from the excise officers, etc., so that they may not do away with the evidence?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The name of the mill has not been communicated to us.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: In Gwalior, there is only Birla Mills; no other mills.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If Mr. Pandey gives the name, I will be in a position to enquire straightway. But I have already said that suitable measures will be taken irrespective of the name of the mill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If he does not know the name of the mill, against whom has he asked the Textile Commissioner to make enquiries?

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to a mill in Gwalior. Whichever mill is there in Gwalior, that will be enquired into.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा। जो एप्लिकेशन मंत्री महोदय के सामने आई, क्या उन्होंने उस को पढ़ा? उन्होने टैक्स्टाइल कमिश्नर को जो आर्डर दिया, वह उस को पढ़ कर सुना दें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have instructed the Textile Commissioner on the basis of Mr. Pandey's letter that this allegation has been received; you look into the matter and suitable measures will have to be taken.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल को यहां 13 नवम्बर को उठाया गया था। और यह प्रश्न 21 दिन पहले दिया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि इंदौर, खंडवा, खारगोन और महू की दुकानों पर से नाप-तौल विभाग द्वारा यह कपड़ा जब्त किया गया और इस बात के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं— बिड़ला की तरफ से ये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं— कि यह माल छोड़ दिया जाये और मामले को रफा-दफा कर दिया जाये ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन देंगे कि नाप-तौल विभाग ने जो कपड़ा पकड़ा है, वह वापिस नहीं किया जायेगा और इस बारे में ठीक ढंग से कार्यवाही होगी ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Once we know the names, we are definitely in a position to tell the House that enquiry will be made against those houses.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर हो गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल की सूचना 21 दिन पहले दी गई थी। यह केवल 13 नवम्बर के पत्र का सवाल नहीं है। आप मंत्री महोदय से पूछें कि उन्होंने 21 दिनों में क्या जानकारी इकटठी की है। मैं उन से नहीं पूछना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि वह किसी सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने पूछ भी लिया और कह रहे हैं कि मैं नहीं पूछना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 21 दिन पहले नोटिस देने का मतलब क्या है ? (व्यवधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को क्वेस्चन आवर को डिबेटिंग आवर नहीं बना देना चाहिए।

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर कोई साधारण व्यापारी कम नापता है, तो उस के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस चलता है। जब इतनी बड़ी मिल कम नाप का कपड़ा बनाती है और बेचती है, तो उस के खिलाफ भी क्रिमनल केस होना चाहिए। अगर इस हाउस में बिड़ला का नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता है, तो कम से कम मंडेलिया का तो लिया जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय उन के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह प्रश्न को टाल रहे हैं।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said and it is on record, those firms who have been found guilty of the charges will be firmly dealt with.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, this information was conveyed through this question 21 days earlier and what action was taken during this interval?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have immediately given suitable instructions to the Textile Commissioner, who is our executive agency in this matter. We have no direct administrative agency. I have already assured the House that suitable action will be taken against the firm, however big may be the name associated with it.

फ्रांस द्वारा निवेश

*387. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ्रांस ने भारत में प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों के विकास में निजी पूंजी लगाने में अपना झुकाव प्रकट किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या फ्रांस के वित्त मंत्री के हाल ही के भारत के दौरे के दौरान इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाना था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India has received no specific indication from the Government of France about the inclination of French private capital to invest in priority industries in India. The subject of French private investment in India did not come up for discussion during the recent visit of His Excellency M. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Republic of France, when he visited India at our invitation from the 16th to the 19th November, 1973.

(c) In view of the foregoing, question does not arise.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' के 13 नवम्बर के अंक में छपा था कि हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर की कमी की पूर्ति के लिये फ्रांस की सरकार निजी क्षेत्र में धन लगाना चाहता है। यदि भारत सरकार की इस विषय में उन से चर्चा नहीं हुई है तो क्या भारत सरकार उनसे चर्चा करने के लिये तैयार है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly, we had discussions about the Government to Government credit facilities. It is quite possible that whatever they have offered for the Fifth Plan can be considered for the purpose of some of the fertiliser projects.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question; Shri Satpal Kapur—absent; Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Q. No. 388.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आप से एक विनम्र प्रार्थना है—आप का आदेश मान कर मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं उठा रहा हूं लेकिन मैं हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं—जब मंत्रीजी खुलकर अपूर्ण उत्तर देंगे तो आप हस्तक्षेप करेंगे या नहीं। मैंने इस के सम्बंध में आप को पत्र भी लिखा है....

श्री दिनेश सिंह : किस के बारे में ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस प्रश्न के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की चिट्ठी अभी हाउस के अन्दर मुझे मिली है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने सदन में आने के पहले ही दे दी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट पहले दे दी होगी। हमारा रुल है कि 10 मिनट पहले आनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने 10 मिनट पहले ही दे दी थी। जैसे ही नोटिस आफिस में मैंने उत्तर देखा, लिख कर दे दिया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूल्ज की अवहेलना इस तरह से नहीं चलेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry; please don't raise such questions.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I cannot tolerate this.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have patience.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Coca-Cola Export Corporation

*388. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SATPAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether free foreign exchange valued Rs. 16 lakhs have been provided on an *ad hoc* basis to Coca-Cola Export Corporation for importing raw material;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this amount of foreign exchange has been granted to this concern in the present critical foreign exchange situation; and

(c) the extent to which the further foreign exchange drain would take place due to above *ad hoc* licences in the form of profit repatriation, Head Office expenses and Area Office expenses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). M|s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation has been granted actual user licence for Rs. 16 lakhs for the period 1972-73 for import of raw materials for the manufacture of concentrates.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—16 लाख का यह एक्चुअल यूजर्स लाइसैंस है या उन को एड हाक गिफ्ट दिया गया है। एक्चुअल यूजर्स लाइसैंस तो दो लाख रुपये के करीब होता है। 1958 से लेकर अब तक इन का एक्चुअल यूजर्स लाइसैंस कैसे बढ़ता रहा है और किन परिस्थितियों में बढ़ाया गया है? युनुस कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए तो इस में कमी होनी चाहिये थी, उस के बावजूद भी 16 लाख रुपये का गिफ्ट इनको क्यों दिया गया?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is not a gift at all. Till 1st April, 1971, M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation was getting an import replenishment under the R.E.P. system to the tune of 20 per cent. From 1st April, 1971, it was reduced to 4.5 per cent. M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation, apart from their bottling operations in India, are making sizeable exports also. Their exports are to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. According to the export eligibility, they were getting more than Rs. 20 lakhs. It was under the R.E.P. system that they were importing raw material for the concentrates needed for their 22 bottling plants. The 22 bottling plants are wholly Indian-owned and they employ nearly 6000 persons directly and more than 1 million persons are directly and indirectly involved in it. When the import entitlement was reduced, the problem of raw material for the 22 bottling plants arose. So, an inter-ministerial committee under the constituted. They went into all the pro-constituted. They went into all the problems from different aspects of it. They recommended that Rs. 16 lakhs actual user licence may be given to them so that their 22 bottling units may be maintained and fully commissioned.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि ये कौन सा कन्वेन्शनल आइटम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं? इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो दूसरी बीटलिंग कम्पनीज हैं अगर वे भी एक्सपोर्ट करेंगी तो क्या आप यह फैसिलिटी उन को भी देंगे, यदि देंगे तो किस तरह से देंगे? इस कम्पनी को जो 16 लाख रुपये दिये गये, जबकि हमारे लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की इतनी मुश्किल है, यह इन्सेन्टिव क्यों दिया गया? आज जब हम फौरेन-मोनोपाली को कर्ब कर रहे हैं तो इन के लिए यह विशेष सहूलियत क्यों दे रहे हैं?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About the monopoly aspect of it, that will come under a different Question. Dealing with this particular Company's import and export entitlements between 1969 and 1971, in 1969, the exports even in non-traditional items were to the tune of Rs. 69 lakhs....

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: What were they exporting?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The concentrates for coca cola manufacture. These are all facts. We may have a prejudice against this Company. But the facts remain. The Company is exporting the concentrates alone to the tune of Rs. 1.65 crores. So, naturally, they have got an import entitlement. Over and above that, as I explained in reply to an earlier question, their 22 bottling plants had to be maintained. They needed the raw material. In fact, it has been reduced to 4.5 per cent. The suggestion is, according to a meeting taken by the Finance Minister on 9th April, 1973, that they will be entitled, for total remittances including imports, the head office expenditure, profits, etc., to the tune of 80 per cent of their exports. The net result is that we will still earn 20 per cent foreign exchange even if all these factors are taken into account.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी सब से पहली गुजारिश यह है कि मूल प्रश्न के (बी) तथा (सी) भाग का मूल उत्तर में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है, पूरक प्रश्न तो अधिक जानकारी के लिये पूछे जाते हैं—इस लिये उन के उत्तर दिये जाने चाहिये थे।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है—इस कम्पनी ने बाहर से अपने देश में 6 लाख रुपये की पूंजी लाने का काम किया है और अब तक इन्होने 6 करोड़ रुपया बाहर भेज दिया है—रिपैट्रियेशन के रूप में। जब यूनुस कमेटी ने इम्पोर्ट रिप्लेनिशमेंन्ट लाइसेंस 20 परसेंन्ट से घटा कर साढ़े चार परसेन्ट कर दिया था और उस निर्णय को सरकार ने माना था, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार के ही दूसरे विभाग इस सरकारी निर्णय के खिलाफ एक हाथ से छीनते हैं और दूसरे हाथ से उन को सहुलियत देते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं--कितना पैसा कोका कोला के नाम पर बाहर भेजने का विचार है और सरकार में कोई एक सुत्रीकरण रहेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is evident from the Balachandran Committee that they have gone deep into the problem. It was estimated that the requirements for the bottling plants of concentrates needed for the purpose of coca cola manufacture were to the tune of 6,96,000 kgs. In the export realisation, it was found that the f.o.b. value was Rs. 52.89 per kg. With a brunt of the recommendation of the Yunus Committee, it was reduced to 4.5 per cent. It will work out to Rs. 16 lakhs. So, there is a logic behind it. It is not a gift.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the main reply, (a) to (c). It includes (b) also. The part (b) of the Question is:

"if so, the circumstances under which this amount of foreign exchange has been granted to this concern. Here it is a plain statement. I think the Minister should have added a few more lines to it as to the circumstances. It is almost a four-line answer. After all, it is for the satisfaction of the members. Should it be so abstract and so concise and small that it is one-third of the size of the question? I have seen it. It should have been much more clear.

Now coming to Mr. Madhu Limaye—I have seen your letter. You have objected to this practice of not asking points of order in this House. It is not my procedure or my discretion. It is for the House to accept this practice or not to accept this practice. After all, this is your time, this is your procedure, and if you think that we should do away with this, I have no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the way in which you have put it is rather disappointing.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा आक्षेप सरकार पर है, आप पर नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye has written to me: "Why this steady encroachment by the Government on the members' rights? Certainly, when Speaker has become President of the World Parliamentary Union....."

What has the World Parliamentary Union got to do with it?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के ऊपर कोई कटाक्ष नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह उन्हे कहना नहीं चाहिए था और अगर उन्होंने कह दिया तो आप को दोहराना नहीं चाहिए था।

MR. SPEAKER: You must know what stress and strain I am passing through. Kindly do not refer to me like this in future. There are many differences of opinion, but the World Parliamentary Union has nothing to do with it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This practice of writing letters during Question-Hour.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I receive such interesting letters that this letter is nothing as compared to them. I have got a very interesting letter, and perhaps it will only be a super-human being who could go through it with a smile. I am going to show it to my honourable friends sitting here—Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Mishra.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस को टाइम कैपसूल में रखा जाना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want that the time capsule should bring out such things that this generation has such interesting things also.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I want to know from the Government why the company feels compelled to import the concentrates of coca-cola even after two decades of functioning here. What is the concentrate that is being imported? Has the Government ever analysed it? For example, I understand that foodstuffs are regularly analysed to see whether they constitute any health hazard or not. May I know whether, when the licence was granted to the coca-cola company, this analysis was done or not, and if not, why not?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Just like some other internationally famous beverages this company has also certain trade secrets and they have got what are called proprietary ingredients as mixture of odoriferous substance like orange oil etc.

When we think about concentrates, the whole concentrate is not being imported. Only a few basic ingredients of the proprietary ingredient, as a raw material, are being imported. Even in regard to this raw material, it has been decided by the Balachandran Committee that it must be progressively reduced from 4.5 per cent to 3 per cent over a period of time.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I wanted to know whether the Govt. got it analysed at the time of giving licence. My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether it was analysed by the Government. That is to say, whether the contents of the contentrates were analysed by the Government at the time of giving the licence or not, that is what I wanted to know from the Government. If it was not analysed why it was not analysed?

MR .SPEAKER: The question was not about that.

AN HON. MEMBER: They don't give the secret to anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about foreign exchange of Rs. 16 lakhs and the circumstances in which it has been given. Now, if you ask about analysis, about taste and colour, etc., this is something different. Kindly put your question which is relevant to the main question.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: They have been granted Rs. 16 lakhs worth of valuable foreign exchange. It is because they had to import certain concentrates. Why was this done at all? Why cannot this be met indigenously? This is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You put it in this way, not asking about analysis.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I answered this very question earlier. There are certain ingredients in the concentrate which are proprietary ingredients which are being imported.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Why cannot this be produced in the country itself?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hari Kishore Singh, so far, no analysis in the world has been able to discover it. The moment you discover it the whole problem is solved. My dear friend Mr. Lakkappa, you are getting up again and again.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is this. Regarding Coca-Cola and other things the hon. Minister stated about the expert committee or the special committee which went into it. A special concession or a special consideration has

been shown to this company. Certain procedure was followed, the expert committee went into it, and on that basis, it was given a large extent of foreign exchange, and thus, a special consideration has been shown. May I know whether a similar foreign exchange concession has been shown regarding the aspects of bottling and manufacture of any other similar beverages? Why such special concessions have not been shown in these cases also? In view of the shortage of foreign exchange which the country is facing, why should such a special consideration or concession be shown to this particular company? Why should this be done, in spite of the complaints and charges made in this regard? What is happening is this. This foreign company has been making huge profits and they are sending their products to the foreign country. Therefore, I would like to know why a special concession has been given even in spite of the charges which have been made against this company. What are the intentions of the Government in this regard? May I know whether they will re-examine the whole thing after investigating all these things?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There is no question of intention, but as I said earlier, this problem was gone into by an Inter-Ministerial Committee and there were representatives of the Ministries concerned, representative of the D.G.T.D., the Economic Affairs Ministry, representative of the Ministry of Commerce, etc. This was thoroughly discussed in this Inter-ministerial Committee and the decision was arrived at after considering all the points. I think there is also some confusion in the minds of hon. Member. This Coca-Cola Export Corporation is different from the 22 bottling plants. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation is a wholly-owned foreign company whereas these bottling plants are all Indian companies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Hon. Minister said that import is decreasing progressively and that the concentrate is not manufactured in the country, that is a patented product. He said, we are not able to manufacture it. The import is bound to increase with increasing consumption of Coca-Cola. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to explain this aspect of the matter.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There was a wrong impression on the part of the hon. Member that concentrates were being imported into this country. In fact, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation is exporting concentrates from this country. They are importing only a few ingredients for the concentrates.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was what I meant.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Their capacity for production of concentrates is to the tune of 1.1 million, out of which 6.9 lakh is being consumed in the country. Last year's export of Coca-Cola concentrates from India, made in India by this corporation is 3 lakh k.g.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I meant the ingredients of the concentrates. That is bound to increase with the increase in consumption in the country.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: They are importing only a few ingredients for the concentrates.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Worth how much?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking about the ingredients of the concentrates.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The ingredients for these concentrates manufactured in 1972-73 were to the tune of Rs. 16 lakhs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question has not been answered. That is a crucial question. I would like to know whether the import of ingredients is progressively being reduced. If not, at what rate has it been increasing?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In 1970, the import of the ingredients was to the tune of Rs. 17.71 lakhs, in 1971, it was to the

tune of Rs. 17.68 lakhs and in 1972-73 it was slightly above Rs. 16 lakhs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How could it be?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Even in regard to the import of ingredients, there are certain items which are progressively being replaced, such as citric acid and some essential oils. If you like, I can go into the details. We are persuading them and insisting that progressively the import content must be reduced. Apart from proprietary ingredients, every other item is being replaced by import substitution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Are we to understand from the hon. Minister that the policy of the Government of India remains Coca-Cola oriented and for how long this policy would remain oriented towards Coca Cola, and may I know whether Government are going to increase at least the participation of Government in this foreign-owned company so that Government can have a major share?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates only to foreign exchange.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our policy is not Coca-Cola oriented but it is export-oriented.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: How is it export-oriented? They are importing concentrates for the Coca-Cola...

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member start not taking it, and let others also be persuaded.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The hon. Minister is trying to paint a very rosy picture about the advantages of the whole thing. May I know whether he is aware of the fact that whereas the pay-out of foreign exchange in 1970 as area office expenses was only Rs. 4.70 lakhs, in 1971 it went up to Rs. 41.98 lakhs?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Since this particular matter has been told to me by the hon. Member only now, I shall find out.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: They have taken out about Rs. 37 lakh.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is it right for the hon. Minister to say that he does not know this, since this question has been discussed many times in both Houses, that the remittance in the name of headquarter expenses of this company runs into several lakhs? In terms of profits, it runs to some lakhs. So, how does the hon. Minister say that he does not know it? We know the whole story that it is about Rs. 40 or 50 lakhs. How does the hon. Minister not know it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: If the question is gone into deeply, it would be obvious that it does not concern the Ministry of Commerce. We are concerned only with import and export.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister thought that the question was very innocent and he gave a three-line reply. If the could have given the details in reply to the main question, much of this could have been saved.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Subsequently, I had given all the replies.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has to give it in the House, it would be much better to give the details in reply to the main question itself.

Proposal submitted by S.T.C. for setting up of subsidiary Companies

*391. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has submitted any proposal for the approval of Government for setting up of several subsidiary companies or autonomous Departments to deal with imports and exports; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह अभी विचराधीन है तो क्या विचार करते वक्त आप कोई स्टडी टीम नियुक्त करेंगे जिस से और भी बारीकी से इस पर विचार किया जा सके ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have received a proposal for reorganising and restructuring STC, and are processing it and studying it in the Ministry. We have not set up any committee or study team for that independently of what we are doing in the Ministry and we do not think it is necessary either.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अभी आप ने जूट की 5 लाख बेल्स बहार भेजी हैं । क्या जूट के लिये भी आप कोई ऐक्सपर्ट टीम बनायेंगे ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have not exported five lakh bales of jute. So the question does not arise at all. We are thinking of exporting five lakh bales of jute; we have some idea regarding the export of some raw jute. No quantity has been fixed and the relation with STC is not clear to me.

MR. SPEAKER: In 50 minutes, we have not done more than four questions. If I were to go by your wishes, this will be the position. That way there is nothing to gain out of these questions.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome to.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister be kind enough to say whether STC has been suffering from the common disease of many of the government undertakings, the disease or giganticism? If so, will the reorganisation of STC be on the basis of commodities or zones/geographical areas/States, as today in the STC and its various committees many areas of the country go unrepresented particularly in the nominations to the various sub-committees and boards.

MR. SPEAKER: Smile a while while asking questions.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I agree that the STC has become very big organisation as its volume of trade turnover indicates. Because of that, we are thinking in terms of having some more subsidiaries. We have already three subsidiaries, the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation, the Project Equipment Corporation and the Cashew Corporation. As to whether it is commodity-wise or area-wise, any commercial organisation should be commodity-oriented and it is like that in this case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the Government is likely to establish a Leather Export Development Corporation for the export of leather from India and, if so, whether it is a fact that the Managing Director for this proposed Corporation is being brought from a private undertaking like Bata and, if so, whether no qualified person was available in the public undertakings.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the setting up of subsidiary companies.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, kindly read the question; it says:

> "....or autonomous Departments to deal with imports and exports;"

MR. SPEAKER: "Subsidiary companies or autonomous Departments"

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am asking about the Corporation.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The Leather Export Development Corporation is still in the process of a proposition. No decision has been taken. About the other thing, there is a view and a widespread view at that, that in this sort of commercial organisations, professionally competent people rather than generalists should be inducted and utilised.

Search carried out in House of an Officer of Orissa Income Tax Circle

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*396. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house of a senior Officer of the Orissa Income Tax Circle was searched on the 11th November, 1973 at Cuttack following reports of alleged accumulation of wealth disproportionate to his income; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). On receipt of information that an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax at Cuttack is in possession of pecuniary resources and properties disproportionate to the known sources of his income, searches were conducted by the Special Police Establishment between the 1st and the 3rd November, 1973, at the place of the officer's residence at Cuttack, his house in his native village, a rented house in Calcutta where his family is residing, and a house in Calcutta standing in the name of his deceased mother where some of his relatives are residing. Two bank lockers were also searched. On the 11th November, 1973, no search connected with this case was conducted.

The searches have revealed existence of certain assets, both movable and immovable. A number of documents have also been recovered.

Investigation in the matter is in progress.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: May I know whether the concerned officer is suspended from service so that he may not use his official influence in tampering with the matters under investigation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Not yet; because the investigation must ultimately prove that there is a *prima facie* case and it is only then that such an action can be taken.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Generally, it is the procedure that when an official is found to be in the wrong, he is suspended first, and then only the charge-sheet is framed. In this case, this particular officer is not suspended. I want to know the reason why.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Not automatically. As I said, the investigation must reveal that there is a *prima facie* case; then alone an order of suspension can be issued.

Ceiling on Inventories and Contingencies of Public Sector Undertakings

*399. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to impose a ceiling on inventories and contingencies of public setor undertakings and Ministries/Departments; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It is not practicable to impose a ceiling on inventories and contingencies of public sector undertakings, as their level would depend upon the type of industries and other various factors. However, persistent attempts have been and are being made to bring down the inventory levels to the minimum consistent with their production targets. As a result the inventory ratios to production are now significantly lower. Similarly, there has been a constant emphasis on achieving the utmost economy and efficiency in the operation of the public enterprises.

In order to effect curtailment in non-developmental Government expenditure, in addition to the economy measures already imposed, certain further economy measures have been introduced this year. These measures include, *inter alia*, a 10 per cent reduction in contingencies and travelling allowances, savings in petrol consumption by departmental vehicles, telephone calls etc. The public enterprises

have also been asked to specifically consider the steps, which could be taken within the undertaking, in the context of the above measures for savings in Governmental expenditure, with a view to achieving utmost economy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What was the total amount, in terms of money, of the inventories in the public sector in the year 1969 and what is today the amount of inventory? Is it not correct that it has increased from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1400 crores?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know whether my answer is going to meet the point he has in mind. The level of inventories as compared to output has progressively decreased from 6.7 months production in 1967-68 to 4.6 months in 1972-73. In 1966 the total value of the inventory was Rs. 746 crores. Production expenditure for manufacturing concerns as well as the turn over was about Rs. 1337 crores.. (*Interruptions*) It goes on to the extent production goes on.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: The Committee on Public Undertakings and the Estimates Committee had gone into the question of inventories and they have submitted several reports which say that the quantity and quality of the parts are high.

They have not taken any steps to reduce the inventory.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As a result of the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee and several other committees, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has undertaken a special study of the problem of inventory. After going into the details of the actual inventories of the public sector enterprises, they have prepared a series of recommendations for the guidance of the public enterprises. Some of these instructions have been followed up.

Impact of Devaluation of Yen on Indian Economy

*402. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan has recently announced the devaluation of Yen;

(b) if so, its impact on Indian economy; and

(c) the percentage of devaluation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. However, the Japanese Yen, which is floating since February 1973, has depreciated against the U.S. dollar during November, 1973.

(b) Between Ist February 1973 and end of October 1973, Yen had appreciated by about 15.4 per cent in terms of the U.S. dollar. The small decline noticed in November 1973 would partly neutralise this appreciation. There has been no perceptible impact of this development on the Indian economy.

(c) The depreciation in the value of Yen in terms of the U.S. dollar during November 1973 was about 4.7 per cent.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: I have no supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. The question hour is also over. Out of so many members who gave notice of questions only seven were present. Yesterday we had eight. Today we are less by one. We must know where we go.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to start Indian Airlines Services to Dalton Ganj (Bihar)

*383. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start the Indian Airlines services for Dalton Ganj, Palamau (Bihar) at least a day in a week; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. The airfield at Dalton Ganj which is under the control of the Government of Bihar, is too small for the aircraft of Indian Airlines.

Visit by Yugoslav Economic Team

*384. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Yugoslav Economic Team visited India in November, 1973;

(b) the gist of the matter discussed and whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No formal agreement has been concluded but it was agreed in discussions that possibilities and prospects exist for extension of economic cooperation in fields of trade and joint-ventures in India and in third countries.

Agreement between Textile Trading Countries

*386. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any attempt for a new agreement between the major textile trading countries to regulate the international commerce in textile; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various elements of a new arrangement regarding international trade in textiles are currently being discussed in Geneva in the GATT Negotiating Group on Textiles.

Direct Boeing Service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar

*389. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering the question of providing a direct Boeing service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): No such proposal is under consideration.

Export of fish and fish products during 1972-73

*390. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fish and fish preparations exported during the year 1972-73;

(b) the names of the importing countries; and

(c) the value of fish exported to each of these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 34363 tonnes.

(b) and (c). A statement showing country-wise exports (value) of fish and fish preparations during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5933/73].

स्वर्णकारों की मांगें

*392. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्णकारों के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने उनके समक्ष 11 अगस्त, 1973 को अपनी कुछ मांगें रखी हैं; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) स्वर्णकारों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल अपनी कुछ मांगें पेश करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री से 11 अगस्त, 1973 को मिला था।

(ख) एक विवरण पत्र सदन पटल पर रखा गया है : [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी–5934/73]

आवश्यक वस्तुओं की मूल्य सूचियां

*393. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है कि ग्राम उपयोग की सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की मूल्य सूची सारे देश में उपलब्ध की जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बाजार में उपयोग के लिए कब तक उपलब्ध होगी ;

(ग) क्या इससे ग्राम जनता को कोई राहत नहीं मिलेगी ;

(घ) क्या केवल बड़े शहरों के लिए ही मूल्य सूची तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) मूल्य सूची तैयार करने में सरकार के समक्ष क्या आपतियों और कठिनाइयां आएंगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) से (ग). यद्यपि देश की समुची मूल्य नीति निर्धारित करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्दीय सरकार की है, फिर भी राज्यों को अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं ताकि वे ऐसी कोई भी कार्यवाही कर सके जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हों।

यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने औषधियों और चीनी जैसी कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का नियमन करने के लिए आदेश जारी किए हैं, फिर भी अखिल भारतीय आधार पर सभी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के फुटकर मूल्यों की व्यापक सूची तैयार करना व्यावहारिक नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देना ही सब से अच्छा होगा।

Formation of an International Wool Marketing Agency

*394. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major wool producing countries are planning to form a combined international wool marketing agency;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what will be its impact on Indian wool market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Building up of a Buffer Stock of Cotton

*395. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the suggestion to build up a buffer stock of cotton for stabilising its price; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme for operation of the buffer stock of cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). While Government recognise that it may be useful to build-up a buffer stock as an instrument of price stabilisation, no specific decision has been taken in this regard. The purchase operations of Cotton Corporation of India are aimed at achieving the objective of building up a stock which can exert a healthy influence in stabilising prices.

Offer of Cotton Yarn to India by U.S.A.

*397. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government has offered cotton yarn to some countries including India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) whether India has agreed to accept the offer and the broad outlines of the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No offer has been received by the Government of India from the U.S. Government regarding supply of cotton yarn.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Long Term Aid Commitment by West Germany

*398. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany is prepared to make long-term aid commitment to India to enable the Government of India to implement high priority projects;

(b) whether this indication was given by the Economic Cooperation Minister of West Germany when he met the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in November, 1973; and

(c) If so, whether any final agreement has been reached as to the quantum of aid to be given to India by West Germany and the manner of its utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Dr. Erhard Eppler, Minister for Economic Cooperation of the Government of Federal Republic of Germany, visited India from the 11th to the 19th November, 1973 at our invitation. During his stay a number of matters covering a wide range of subjects of mutual interest, particularly pertaining to economic cooperation were discussed. A Joint Statement in the form of a Press Release was issued at the end of his visit which broadly gives the gist of these discussions. A copy of the same is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5935/73].

Dr. Eppler during his talks, indicated that the Federal Republic of Germany was eager to find the most adequate means for meeting the needs of her partner countries and making her instruments of assistance as flexible as possible. In this context he has suggested that a new approach could be considered by his Government for financing fully or partly-development programmes of the Indian Government over several years.

(c). No specific discussions were held on the quantum of aid to be given by the Federal Republic of Germany to India in the forthcoming years and the question of reaching any final agreement on this account, therefore, did not arise.

External Survey by Income Tax Department

*400. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether external survey works have been suspended by the Income-tax Department in Delhi, West Bengal and other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the effect thereof on revenue collection;

(c) the broad facts about the findings of the external survey conducted during the years from 1970 to 1972 and whether Government are satisfied by the results obtained;

(d) whether the whole system of external survey will be reviewed for strengthening the system of effective tax collection; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. External survey on selective basis is being continued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the financial year 1970-71, 2,32,090 premises were surveyed as a result of which 53,942 new income-tax assessees and 17,527 new wealth tax assessees were discovered. In 1971-72, the number of premises surveyed was 3,99,287 and the number of effective income-tax and wealth tax cases discovered were 74,797 and 8911 respectively.

Government are satisfied by the results obtained.

(d) and (e). The whole system of survey has been reviewed since June, 1972 and the emphasis now is in detecting bigger tax evaders who are not yet assessed. Therefore, a selective survey is being undertaken in the case of salaried and professional classes, those who have newly constructed or acquired immovable properties, bigger property owners in general, holders of big life insurance policies, petrol pump licensees and other hitherto untapped sources.

Progress achieved in Implementation of Differential Rates of Interest to Priority Sectors

*401. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the implementation of the differential rates of interest to priority sectors;

(b) whether the achievement in this regard in Andhra Pradesh is negligible; and

(c) the steps proposed to make good this shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The following table indicates the progress achieved in the implementation of Differential Interest Rates Scheme:—

As at the end of	Number of Accounts outstanding	Balance (Rs. lakhs)
September 1972	3,770	13·05
December 1972	26,202	87·26
March 1973	55,536	207·35
June 1973	1,08,178	432·74

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, at the end of June, 1973 the number of borrowers under the scheme was 7,871, accounting for outstanding advances of the order of Rs. 26.29 lakhs. Considering the fact that the scheme has barely got out of the preparatory stage, the achievement in Andhra Pradesh cannot be deemed to be negligible.

चीनी अफीम की तस्करी

3740. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की खबरें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि पाकिस्तान के गुप्त एजेन्टों और तस्करों द्वारा चीनी अफीम का सीमान्त क्षेत्र में तस्करी की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा विशेष रूप से खेमकरण के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) हालांकि ऐसे कुछ चन्द मामले हुए हैं जब पाकिस्तान से लायी गई अफीम पकड़ी गई है, परन्तु सरकार के पास इस आशय की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के गुप्त एजेन्टों और तस्कर-व्यापारियों द्वारा चीनी अफीम का भारत में तस्कर-आयात किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) भारत-पाक सीमा पर जिसमें खेमकरण के इर्दगिर्द के क्षेत्र शामिल हैं नशीली औषधियों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने के लिये निम्न-लिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(i) तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने के लिये परस्पर सूचना का आदान प्रदान करने तथा कारगर उपाय करने के लिये सीमाशुल्क विभाग, नाकोटिक्स विभाग, राज राज्य पुलिस, आबकारी तथा सीमा-सुरक्षा दल के अधिकारियों के बीच लगातार उच्चस्तरीय बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं; तथा

(ii) तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी कार्य में लगे अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये जोरदार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर यातायात की जांच, नाकाबंदी तथा सड़क अवरूद्ध करने का कार्य भी अपने हाथ में लिया है। सीमा पर सेना तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल के तैनात किये जाने के कारण तस्कर व्यापार पर स्वत: ही नियंत्रण कायम हो जाता है।

Functioning of Branches of S.B.I. and Rent paid for private building

3742. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Bank of India's Branches functioning in all the Urban areas in the country, in private buildings, rented at exorbitant rent, and the yearly rents paid for the same, in detail;

(b) whether Government propose to take over and acquire all such private buildings; and

(c) if so, the date by which it will be done, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Information regarding yearly rents paid by the State Bank of India in respect of all private buildings hired by it for its branches in all urban areas in the country is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Government have no proposal to acquire buildings taken on rent by State Bank of India for its branches.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

3743. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम और औद्योगिक विकास बैंक जैसी वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और उड़ीसा के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये निर्वेशित पूंजी की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कितना पूंजी निवेश किया है; और

(ख) महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और उड़ीसा की तुलना में मध्यप्रदेश में सूखा की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये वर्ष 1971–72 से 1973–74 तक कितनी राशि दी और आगे कितनी दी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम लि० और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक जैसी अखिल भारतीय सार्वाधिक वित्तीय संस्थाए, नये उद्योगों की स्थापना, और वर्तमान उद्योगों, जिनमें औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां शामिल हैं, के विस्तार, आधुनिकिरण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित औद्योगिक कम्पनियों और औद्योगिक सरकारी संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देती हैं। वे राज्यों को सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सहायता नहीं देती।

मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा उड़ीसा में स्थित औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम लि० और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा स्वीकृत और वितरित कुल वित्तीय सहायता इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य का नाम	इनके द्वारा दी गयी वित्तीय सहायता					
	औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (30-9-1973 को)		भा० औ० ऋ० नि० नि० (30-9-1973 को)		भा० औ० वि० बै० (31-8-1973 को)	
	स्वीकृत	वितरित	स्वीकृत	वितरित	स्वीकृत	वितरित
मध्य प्रदेश	1090.00	918.00	742.00	508.00	2841.00	2331.00
महाराष्ट्र	10150.00	8162.00	14807.00	11254.00	20550.00	17126.00
गुजरात	3394.00	2580.00	5320.00	3918.00	8438.00	5918.00
उड़ीसा	1305.00	951.00	843.00	574.00	1617.00	695.00

रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सहकारी, कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को दी गयी वित्तीय सहायता

3744. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सहकारी, कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को अलग-अलग कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक किसी भी क्षेत्र को सीधी वित्त सहायता प्रदान नहीं करता अपितु केवल पुनर्वित्त सुविधा ही प्रदान करता है। 1973-74 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अल्पावधि ऋणों के रूप में मौसमी कृषि कार्यों हेतु 4420 लाख रुपये बुनकर सहकारी समितियों के उत्पादन और विपणन की सहायता के लिए 10.30 लाख रुपये और मध्यावधिक ऋण के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी बैंक को राज्य में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय बैंक समितियों की ओर से दिये जाने के लिए कृषि विकास कार्यों के प्रयोजनार्थ 315 लाख रुपये की ऋण सीमाएं स्वीकार की।

200 लाख रुपये की और राशि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की धारा 17 (4) (क) के अन्तर्गत मन्जूर की गयी।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया का सहायक) ने इसके शुरु होने से 30 जून 1973 तक मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न औद्योगिक एक कों को 2811 लाख रुपये स्वीकृति किए।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में दिये गये ऋण

3747. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों तथा अनुसूचित

जातियों के अन्य आवेदकों को ऋण दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) स्वीकृत नीति के अंग के रूप में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों की यह कोशिश रही है कि भूतकाल में जिन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की गयी है उन क्षेत्रों को उत्तरोत्तर ऋण दिये जाएं। इसलिये बैंक मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों और क्षेत्रों में भी अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों, आदिवासियों आदि जैसे वर्गों के लिये ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इन वर्गों में से जो भी ब्याज की रियायती दर योजना में पात्रता के मापदण्ड के अन्तर्गत आते हैं उन्हें बैंक उत्पादक योजनाओं के लिये रकमें देते हैं जिन पर 4 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता है। तथापि, बैंकों के आकड़ों में विभिन्न जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों, आदिवासियों आदि जैसे विस्तृत वर्गों को दिये गये अग्रिमों की रकमें अलग-अलग नहीं दी गयी हैं इसलिये इन वर्गों को कुल कितने ऋण दिये गये यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Value of Soiled Notes destroyed during 1972

3746. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of soiled notes destroyed during 1972 and 1973 so far;

(b) the procedure to ensure that all the soiled and non-usable notes are destroyed and do not get into circulation again; and

(c) whether any modification in the procedure have lately been made, and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The information is being collected from the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). No new procedure for the destruction of soiled notes has lately been adopted by the Bank. The normal procedure adopted by the Bank for the destruction of soiled notes is to have each individual note in the remittances or tenders received in their offices examined and counted by note-examiners and get their work verified thereafter up to certain percentages. In the recent years, owing to the enormous increase in the volume of circulation of notes, the Reserve Bank of India have been experiencing considerable difficulty in arranging for the expeditious examination, retirement and disposal of soiled and mutilated notes returning from circulation. To cope with this work, the Reserve Bank of India have been issuing special instructions from time to time, limiting the detailed examination in respect of specific remittances in lower denominations to a percentage of total notes received in tender, while continuing the normal procedure in respect of all remittances in the denomination of Rs. 100 and above. Since December, 1964 this special procedure followed by the Bank has not been changed, except for increasing security and providing for additional safeguards.

Impact of Termination of Gold Agreement on Prices of Gold and value of Rupees

3747. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. and six European countries have terminated the five-year old agreement which barred them from selling gold in free market;

(b) if so, how this termination of agreement has affected the gold prices trend in India and abroad; and

(c) what is its likely affect on the value of the Indian rupee in international market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement reached amongst the U.S., Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland in March, 1968 not to buy gold from the market nor to sell gold to the London or any other gold market or to monetary authorities to replace any to sold in private markets, was terminated on 14th November, 1973.

(b) Although in the London market there was some fall in the price of gold immediately after the announcement of the termination of the agreement, there has not been much activity in the gold markets since then, and prices have tended to stabilise. The gold prices in India have moved in sympathy with the trend in the London Market.

(c) The above decision would have no effect on the value of the rupee in the international market, since all authorised foreign exchange transactions of the country are conducted at rates which are within the permissible margin of 2.25 per cent above or below the Central Rate of the Rupee, viz. Rs. 18.9677=1 pound sterling.

Boosting Tea Export by Tea Trading Corporation

3748. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) to which new markets tea has been exported and how far exports of tea to existing markets have been boosted as a result of the efforts of the Tea Trading Corporation;

(b) what special efforts were made by that Corporation since its inception and how do they compare with the efforts made to boost tea exports in the preceding year; and

(c) how do the tea export earnings during the year following the setting up of that Corporation compare with those of the preceding year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Tea Trading Corporation of India have not yet started tea export, but they have been appointed as one of the buying agents for Government of Iraq this year.

The Corporation have made contracts with bilateral trading countries and Trade Representatives of other countries in India, and active correspondence is going on with prospective overseas buyers and with different Indian Embassies abroad. A fullfledged Tea Testing room has been established. The Corporation have registered themselves as buyers in Calcutta and Gauhati Auctions and have started operation in Calcutta auction. Action is in progress to instal tea bag machine to meet increasing demands of tea bags in sophisticated over-seas markets.

(c) Does not arise.

Capital Investment in creation of J.C.I.

3749. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale irregularities are taking place in the purchase of jute in the Eastern Districts of Bihar like Saharsa and Purnea;

(b) whether the local officials have connived with the former dealers of jute and are squandering Government money by purchasing jute through middleman at much higher rate and not from the growers; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). While no irregularities in the purchase operations of the J.C.I. have been brought to the notice of Government, general complaints of the inability of the J.C.I. to purchase directly from the growers have been received. This is primarily due to the inadequacy of the infrastructure of the

J.C.I. and the ineffectiveness of the cooperative structure. Cooperatives in Bihar have not done any purchasing of jute this year so far. Government are taking measures to remedy the situation.

Realisation of Taxes, Excise and Customs Duties

3750. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the revenue collected during 1972-73, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, as Union Excise Duties, Corporation Tax, Income-tax, Estate Duty and Wealth Tax?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A statement showing the figures of collection of Income-tax, Corporation Tax, Estate Duty and Wealth Tax during the year 1972-73 according to the charges of the concerned Commissioner of Income-tax and another statement showing the State-wise and Union Territory-wise figures of collection of Central Excise Duty during the year 1972-73—are given in the Statement I and Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5936/73].

Yarn Distribution to weavers in Madhya Pradesh

3751. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the present yarn distribution system the weavers are facing financial difficulties and most of them are unable to purchase yarn against their quotas particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There were reports about this at the beginning of the Yarn Control Scheme. Under the control scheme, distribution of yarn is being made through the nominees of the State Governments, and they are expected to arrange for the necessary credit facilities to the weavers. All the State Governments were, therefore, moved to arrange for credit facilities required by weavers.

Financial Aid given by L.I.C. Cooperative Housing Societies to Madhya Pradesh

3752. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has given any loan, assistance or financial aid to cooperative housing societies in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey into the actual expenditure and the objectives achieved; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The loans sanctioned to Cooperative Housing Societies in Madhya Pradesh are as under:—

(Rupees in lahks)

1971—72		1972—73	
Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
nil	nil	57.14	5.77

(b) Out of the loan of Rs. 57.14 lakhs sanctioned in 1972-73, Rs. 50 lakhs were sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd. (Apex Society) and Rs. 7.14 lakhs as mortgage loans to LIC Employees Co-operative Housing Societies in Madhya Pradesh. Of the former one instalment of Rs. 8 lakhs was disbursed to the Society on 28th May, 1973 and the second of Rs. 20 lakhs was on 20th September, 1973. Of the latter a sum of Rs. 5.77 lakhs was disbursed during 1973-74 in suitable instalments after completion of necessary formalities. Since the borrowers have to satisfy the L.I.C. about the

purpose for which the loans are taken, no separate survey by Government is considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up Tiger Safari Parks in Country

3753. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Tiger Safari Parks in the country; tnd

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Presently, we have in hand two projects related to Lion Safari Parks located at Hyderabad and Borivali (Maharashtra) but none related to Tiger Safari Parks.

Government's control over the Limited Companies receiving deposits from the Public

3754. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Government's control over the Limited Companies which receive deposits from the public at very high rate of interest is not adequate and often some of them go into liquidation causing hardships to the depositors; and

(b) if so, the nature of control the Reserve Bank exercises at present and whether Government propose to introduce legislation to make Government's control on such organisations more stringent and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Control over the deposit-acceptance activities of the Limited Companies is, at present, enforced through a set of directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers vested in the Bank under Chapter IIIB of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. These directions—

(i) Prohibit the acceptance of short-term deposits for periods of less than 6 months [in case of non-financial companies deposits for periods not less than 3 months can be accepted upto 10 per cent of their paid-up capital and reserves within the overall ceiling mentioned in (ii) below];

(ii) Restrict the acceptance of deposits to a ceiling of 25 per cent of the aggregate of paid-up capital and net free reserves in the case of all companies other than hire-purchase and housing finance companies;

(iii) Restrict the amount outstanding in respect of unsecured loans (except such loans from its directors) guaranteed by directors, managing agents or secretaries and treasurers do not exceeding 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and not free reserves of the companies. This ceiling is in addition to the ceiling applicable in respect of deposits mentioned in (ii) above. The companies which have unsecured loans as on 1st January, 1972 in excess of the ceiling have been allowed time upto 31st March, 1975 to adjust such excess in a phased manner (loans from directors of public or private Ltd. Companies or from shareholder of private limited company will be exempted if a declaration is given by them in writing that the money has not come out of borrowing or deposits from other persons);

(iv) Exempt from their purview mutual benefit financial companies, accepting deposits only from its members and which are notified under Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956;

(v) Require a non-banking company to disclose particulars regarding its management, business, profits, dividends, capital reserves, deposits and other liabilities in any advertisements soliciting deposits;

(vi) Provide for receiving deposits with effect from 1st April, 1973 only on applications obtained from the intending depositors on forms supplied by the Companies. These forms should also contain all the particulars as specified in respect of advertisements soliciting deposits;

(vii) Provide for the furnishing of proper receipts for deposits to the depositors and maintaining of deposits registers with prescribed minimum particulars;

(viii) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have been continuing;

(ix) Provide for inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have remained unpaid, if the overdues are in the aggregate in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs;

(x) Provide for the maintenance of liquid assets equivalent to 10 per cent of the outstanding deposits, in the case of hire-purchase and housing finance companies;

(xi) Make provision for ensuring, in the case of companies transacting hire-purchase business, that hire-purchase debts are collected within a reasonable period;

(xii) Provide for the submission of balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts and furnishing of information in sufficient detail by financial companies regarding their operations and by non-financial companies regarding their deposits and hire-purchase transactions; and

(xiii) Prescribe maximum rates of interest that can be paid on deposits re-paid prematurely.

Certain recommendations made by the Banking Commission in regard to the regulation of non-banking financial institutions receiving deposits are under consideration of the Government.

Recovery of Income-tax from the salaries of Government Servants ..

3755. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of the Central Government employees is first subjected to Income-tax deduction at source and thereafter the reimbursements paid to them for tuition fee is shown as income and is also subjected again for Income-tax deductions;

(b) whether Government have examined this matter as to whether the same income is being subjected to double taxation which is neither reasonable nor desirable;

(c) whether legal opinion in this regard has been sought, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to re-examine the whole matter to give some relief to Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of section 17(2) (iv) of Income-tax Act, 1961, the amounts representing reimbursement of tuition fees are perquisites and form part of salaries received by the Government servants. In view thereof, this amount is liable to levy of income-tax. If the tax is deducted at source at the time of reimbursement then no tax is levied at the time of regular assessment. If tax is not deducted at source, the amount is subjected to tax at the time of regular assessment. It is not correct that the same amount is subjected to tax twice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Domestic and International Traffic suspended at Palam Airport due to failure of Electricity

3756. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Domestic and International traffic at Palam Airport nad to be suspended because the lights went out;

(b) whether Government have gone into the causes for the same, and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to avert such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). On the 16th October, 1973 at about 8.15 p.m. the runway lights went off at Palam Airport on account of the burning of a miniature circuit breaker due to fire caused by short circuit in the control panel feeding the runway lights, etc. The lights were restored by 11.30 p.m. There was, however, no suspension of flights because of provision of goose-neck flares for the runway and taxiway.

The defective circuit breaker was replaced and the panel and circuits thoroughly checked.

Proposal to introduce Air Service between Madras and Port Blair

3757. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce air service between Madras and Port Blair; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Jamair Co., a private operator has been permitted to operate non-scheduled service on a day-to-day basis on the route Calcutta-Port Blair-Madras and return.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा सूखा एवं बाढ़ों के परिणाम स्वरूप हुई हानि का पता लगाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों का दौरा

3758. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई दल सूखा एवं बाढ़ों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि का पता लगाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश भेजा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दल द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण): (क) केन्द्रीय दल ने राज्य के सूखा और बाढ़ से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों की स्थिति का जायजा लेने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय दल ने बाढ़ के लिए 12.11 करोड़ रुपये और सूखे के लिए 3.73 करोड़ रुपये तक की सीमा के व्यय की सिफारिश की थी । इसके अतिरिक्त सूखा राहत निर्माण कार्यों पर हुए व्यय की दल ने समय-समय पर समीक्षा की, वे भी सहायता के पात्र हैं ।

Bulk Import of Drugs

3759. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow bulk import of drugs; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to the policy for 1973-74, as announced on 2nd April, 1973, import of certain drugs is canalised through public sector agency for bulk imports. There has been no change in the policy since then.

Raid by Revenue Intelligence Officials on the House of a Municipal Councillor, Delhi

3760. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any search was conducted by the Revenue Intelligence Officials on the house of a Municipal Councillor in Delhi on 1st November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Question presumably refers to the search on 1st November, 1973 of the residential premises in occupation of Shri Phool Chand Jain by the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Income-tax Department. The son of Shri Phool Chand Jain is a Municipal Councillor in Delhi and is understood to be staying in the same house with his father. As a result of the search of the house 2 bars of gold weighing 10 tolas each and a half bar of gold weighing 61 grams [all believed to be of foreign origin], 151 grams of primary gold, U.S. $ 376, £ 30 and Rs. 9,300 and some documents including hundi papers of the value of Rs. 4,95,500 were seized. Besides, jewellery worth Rs. 45,687 which was found at the residence has been sealed u/s 132(3) of the Income-tax Act.

Screening of incompetent persons in key positions in Government

3761. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Sachar Commission, the reason for the air crash in which late Shri Kumaramangalam was killed was the incompetence of the pilot as well as the co-pilot; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to screen incompetent men from occupying key positions in Government and Institutions financed by it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Sachar Commission Report attributed the accident to the incorrect decision of the pilot to attempt an instrument approach to land even when the reported visibility was well below the laid down minimum and the faulty technique of flying and descent. The Commission further observed that the captain did not receive the required assistance from the co-pilot in the final stages of approach.

(b) So far as the Indian Airlines are concerned, every effort is made to recruit only competent pilots who are subjected to periodical tests and checks. For other managerial posts also the Recruitment Rules provide that only competent men are selected to occupy such positions.

Non-cooperation by Officers of Air Customs at Palam Airport, New Delhi

3762. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to Agents for clearing Air Customs at Palam Airport, new persons are harassed and the officers do not help public;

(b) if so, whether Government will change all the staff there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government has not received any complaint that members of public are being harassed by the Clearing Agents or that the Customs Officers do not help the public. As and when any case of harassment comes to Government's notice, appropriate action will be taken against the concerned Customs officials or the Clearing Agents.

Lottery Scheme in Post Office

3763. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme of lottery in Post Office account has been announced;

(b) if so, whether this scheme has given good response, and if so, to what extent; and

(c) what are the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 84 on the 16th November, 1973, a new prize incentive scheme for Post Office Savings Bank Account holders has been announced by the Government.

(b) The scheme has had good response but information regarding the exact number of new accounts opened so far and the additional deposits mobilised has yet to become available.

(c) The main features of the prize incentive scheme are:—

(i) From the year 1973-74 onwards, account holders in the Post Office Savings Bank having a balance of not less than Rs. 200 throughout a financial year will be eligible for participation in a draw for prizes.

(ii) For the financial year 1973-74, however, accounts which have a minimum balance of not less than Rs. 200 throughout the period between 1st December, 1973 and 31st March, 1974 will be eligible for participation in the draw for prizes.

(iii) There will be 11,116 prizes ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,50,000. The total prize money is Rs. 32,50,000 every year.

(iv) Persons having single or joint accounts or accounts in the name of minors are eligible to participate in the scheme.

Handicrafts Development Corporation

3764. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Handicrafts Development Corporation on National level to encourage and revive rural and small scale industries; and

(b) if so, whether it has its State branches, and the name of the State which has no branch as yet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. However, Organisations like All India Handicrafts Board, Central Cottage Industries Association, Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation are already engaged in development, production and export promotion of handicrafts. The Board has established its Regional Offices/Design Centres at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Lucknow.

(b) Does not arise.

सोवियत संघ से अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई

3765. **श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत संघ द्वारा अब तक दिये गये और भविष्य में दिये जाने वाले अखबारी कागज की दर तथा वार्षिक कोटा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या लम्बी अवधि के लिये 175 डालर प्रति टन की दर से अखबारी कागज की खरीद का एक सौदा करने का एक अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था किन्तु सरकार ने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं और भविष्य में सरकार का क्या नीति अपनाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 1856.25 रु० प्रति मे० टन तथा 57.25 रु० प्रति मे० टन स्वेज अधिभार की दर से जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1973 तक 28,000 मे० टन अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई के सोवियत संघ के साथ एक संविदा की है। संविदा की गई मात्रा में से लगभग 20,000 मे० टन अखबारी कागज पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुका है। जनवरी–मई, 1974 में 22,000 मे० टन अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई के लिये एक और संविदा करने के लिये बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं। राज्य व्यापार निगम संविदा के प्रथम वर्ष अर्थात् 1971–72 के लिए देय लागत बीमा भाड़ा सहित 170 डालर की प्रारम्भिक कीमत पर 35,000 मे० टन अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई के लिये (इच्छानुसार 65,000 मे० टन की अतिरिक्त मात्रा के साथ) कनाडा तथा स्कैंडीनेविया के विनिर्माताओं के साथ तीन दीर्घावधि संविदाएं की थीं। अखबारी कागज की विश्व-व्यापी तथा उसके फलस्वरूप बढ़ती हुई कीमत को देखते हुए, राज्य सरकार निगम को 1973 में सप्लाई के लिये अधिक ऊंची कीमतों पर सौदा पुनः तय करना पड़ा।

(ग) भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को दीर्घावधि संविदाएं करने के लिये और सभी उपलब्ध स्रोतों से सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिये बातचीत करने के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया है। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस दिशा में कुछ प्रगति की है।

Complaints about granting of loans by Nationalised Banks under Special Employment Schemes

3766. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there are any complaints about favouritism in granting loans from nationalised banks under the Special Employment Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The Reserve Bank of India has informed that it has not received any complaint in this regard so far.

Aid to Punjab Government by Commercial Banks for Industrial and Agricultural Purposes

3767. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commercial Banks have been giving aid to Punjab Government for industrial and agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, how much for each sector;

(c) whether there is equitable distribution of credit facilities by these banks amongst the States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Besides investing in State Government securities and securities of associated bodies of Government of Punjab, public sector banks also provide credit facilities to the State-associated bodies. Their outstanding advances to such organisations as on the last Friday of April, 1973 were as follows:

Advances to Punjab Govt. associated undertakings engaged in	Amount outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
(1) Manufacturing Industry	145
(2) Transport & Power	611
(3) Agriculture & Agro-Industry	123
(4) Food Procurement	47
	1349

(c) and (d). The amount of advances, extended by the banks to Government undertakings, varies from State to State depending upon the number of such undertakings in each State and the scale of their operations.

Under-invoicing by a firm in export of Shrimps to Japan

3768. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any company under-invoiced exports of shrimps to Japan by about $ 2 per kilo below the ruling international prices at that time; and

(b) if so, the salient features of action in the matter and precautions for future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of fake exchange permits to Students for Training or Research Abroad

3769. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the culprits involved in the issue of fake exchange permits to students for training or research abroad have been apprehended?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Central Bureau of Investigation is investigating certain cases where some individuals have obtained remittance against spurious exchange permits. Results of investigation are awaited and action can be taken against the persons only after the investigation is completed.

सूखे के कारण मध्य प्रदेश पर आर्थिक भार पड़ना तथा उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता देना

3770. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सूखा की स्थिति होने के कारण राज्य सरकार पर आर्थिक भार बढ़ गया है ; और

(ख) इस आर्थिक कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कुल कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर, सहायता कार्यों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के तौर पर धनराशि देने के लिये 1.44 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गयी है । इसके अतिरिक्त सूखा सहायता संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों पर किये गये व्यय जिसकी समीक्षा समय समय पर केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा की गयी है के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सहायता मिल सकेगी । राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में धनराशि व्यय की प्रगति के आधार पर और सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत अधिकतम सीमाओं की परिधि में ही दी जाएंगी ।

Mango Export

3771. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for promoting Mango exports; and

(b) whether Government will consider sending teams of Mango Growers and traders for exploring markets in the Middle East and Europe?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Cash Assistance upto 50 per cent of air freight paid but within the ceiling of 20 per cent of f.o.b. value is provided on exports of fruits including mangoes to promote their export to U.K., West European Continent and Japan. In addition S.T.C. has taken a number of steps to promote export of mangoes such as publicity through attractive brochures, attractive packing etc.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Waiving Excise Duty on Indigenous Tractors

3772. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of waiving excise duty on indigenous tractors;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) the names of the States which have accepted the request of Central Government for reduction in Sales-tax on Tractors also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The question of waiving excise duty on indigenous tractors has been considered but it has been felt that adequate justification for waiving excise duty on indigenous tractors does not exist.

(c) Most of the State Governments have not agreed to the reduction of Sales-tax levied by them. However, some of the States like Orissa and Assam are still considering the proposal for reducing the Sales-tax.

Functioning of Co-operative Societies under State Bank of India, Kerala

2773. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies functioning under the State Bank of India in Kerala; and

(b) the amount of loans given to them during the last two years and the amount of loans proposed to be given during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) None, Sir. The scheme has not been introduced in the State with the concurrence of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise

ग्लोब मोटर्स, रामबाग, दिल्ली की सम्पत्ति की कथित बिक्री

3774. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्लोब मोटर्स, रामबाग, दिल्ली को 2.50 लाख रुपये की आयकर की बकाया राशि अदा करनी है;

(ख) क्या उनकी सम्पत्ति को तब तक नहीं बेचा जा सकता, जब तक कि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को देय सभी राशियों की अदायगी नहीं कर दी जाती; और

(ग) क्या आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा दिये गये अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर ग्लोब मोटर्स की सम्पत्ति को 10 लाख रुपये में बेच दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो गलत प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने के लिए उच्च अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) मेसर्स ग्लोब मोटर्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली की तरफ आयकर की बकाया रकम 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 को 28,000 रु० थी। कम्पनी का दावा है कि उसने 64,000 रु० अदा कर दिया है जिसका सत्यापन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) कम्पनी की सम्पत्ति दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय की अनुमति से ही बेची जा सकती है और बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम का भुगतान उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार ही किया जाना है। कम्पनी का कारबार कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार प्रबन्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत चल रहा है और इसके कार्यों का प्रबन्ध दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा नियुक्त प्रबन्ध समिति में निहित है।

(ग) ऊपर (ख) में उल्लिखित योजना के अन्तर्गत करों की अदायगी के लिए संतोषजनक उपबन्ध रखे गये थे। इसलिए आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा, निर्धारिती की 10, रामबाग, मब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली स्थित सम्पति की 9.65 लाख रु० के कुल प्रतिफल के लिए 5 जनवरी, 1973 को कर बेबाकी प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किया गया था। इसलिए आयकर अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

Shares of Shivmony Steel Tube, Bangalore

3775. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shares of Shivmony Steel Tube, Bangalore, which is a Public Limited Company, are not negotiable in any of the stock exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the names of the stock exchanges where these shares are sold/purchased and also the market rate of these shares on 31st October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The equity shares of Rs. 10 each and redeemable cumulative—9.5 per cent preference shares of Rs. 100 each of Shivmony Steel Tubes Limited, Bangalore are listed and can be traded on the Bombay and Bangalore Stock Exchanges. On the Bangalore Stock Exchange, the equity shares (of Rs. 7.50 paid-up) have been transacted, the last such transaction till 31-10-73 having taken place at Rs. 8.20 on 30-10-73. No transaction in the shares of the Company had, however, taken place on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Rolls of Newsprint lying in Bombay Godowns

3776. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 500 rolls of newsprint have been lying in Bombay godowns for several months;

(b) whether the officials in New Delhi were not aware of it; and

(c) the reasons for non-clearance thereof from the godowns for such a long time and how the accumulation has been or is being used?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Newsprint about 145 tonnes had accumulated in Bombay as a result of short-landing in various consignments over a period.

(b) The STC had preferred claims against these short-landings and were continuously making an effort to clear the consignments.

(c) The STC have already taken over this accumulated stock without prejudice to the claims.

Issuing of Instructions to Departments of Government of India regarding use of Staff Cars

3777. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued any instructions to various Departments of the Government of India for restricting the use of staff cars; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from the strict enforcement of Staff Car Rules, Ministries have been instructed to restrict the consumption of petrol. It is not possible at this stage to make a realistic assessment of the results achieved so far in the absence of the verified expenditure figures for the relevant period which can become available only after the close of the current financial year.

Non-cooperation with public by Public Relations Officers, Palam Air Customs

3778. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Relation Officers, who are attached to the Palam Air Customs, do not help the passengers and instead they send them to the Clearing Agents who pay commissions to the Palam Customs Officials; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government has not received any such complaint. However, suitable action will be taken against the guilty persons, if any instance comes to the Government's notice.

Purchase of Specified Quantity of Raw Jute from Growers

3779. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered jute mills to purchase specified quantities of raw jute within a specified time limit from growers; and

(b) if so, the justification for such directions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The justification for such an Order is to ensure regulated off-take from the growers in view of large crop this year and to give a fair return to the farmers for their produce, by stabilising market prices.

Evasion of Excise Duty by Kores India Ltd.

3780. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3486 on 17th August, 1973 regarding evasion of Excise duty by Kores India Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) what is the difference between actual production and excise duty paid;

(c) what are the arrears due; and

(d) the action taken to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Excise duty is generally paid at the time of clearance of excisable goods. M/s. Kores India Ltd. manufacture teleprinter rolls. The teleprinter rolls/tapes became dutiable with effect from 7-2-1973. M/s. Kores India Ltd. are reported to have disputed the department's contention that teleprinter rolls produced by them are chargeable to duty. Subsequently, they have taken out a licence and are clearing these excisable goods on payment of duty from 20th May, 1973. The demand outstanding now against the party is Rs. 30,572.07 as per an appealable order issued by the Jurisdictional Assistant Collector. The party is reported to have gone in appeal against this order before the Appellate Collector of Central Excise, Bombay which is pending decision. In the meantime, as no Stay Order has been obtained by the party, the Department is pursuing action for recovery of this demand.

Issue of Equity Shares by Coca Cola Export Corporation

3781. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5232 on the 31st August, 1973 regarding the permission to Indian companies for using trade names of foreign companies and state whether Coca Cola Export Corporation was asked to issue additional equity shares to the Indian nationals before permission for expansion to make Fanta Grape was granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The question whether the manufacture of Fanta Grape by the Coca Cola Export Corporation would amount to expansion and require Government's permission is under examination.

Remittances by Coca Cola Export Corporation

3782. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the remittance of Coca Cola Export Corporation during the year 1973, so far, on account of profits, Head Office and Area Office expenses;

(b) whether on December 31, 1972, an amount of Rs. 4.06 crores was due to be remitted; and if so, the conditions under which this amount will be or was allowed to be remitted; and

(c) whether 80 per cent formula would be applicable to exports of mango or its products which the Coca Cola Export Corporation plans to export?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) During the year 1973, the Coca Cola Export Corporation were allowed remittance of Rs. 76.10 lakhs on account of profits for the year 1971. No other remittance has so far been allowed during 1973 on account of Head Office Expenses/Area Office Expenses.

(b) and (c). As per balance sheet of the Company for the year ended 31-12-72, the amount due to the head office on current account was Rs. 2.49 crores and the surplus of the Profit and Loss Account was Rs. 1.57 crores, making a total of Rs. 4.06 crores. However the applications made by the Company to the Reserve Bank of India for remittances and which are at present pending with the Bank are as under and amount roughly to Rs. 212 lakhs:

	Rs. Lakhs
(*a*) Profit (1972) . .	81·37
(*b*) Head Office/Area Office Expenses (1969 to 1971 : US Dollars 14,29,424·43)	104·06
(*c*) Service Charges 1969 (3rd and 4th quarters), 1970 & 1971 (1st quarter) : US Dollars 3,63,684·36 .	26·48
	211·91

The pending and future applications for remittances by the Corporation will be governed by the following formula:

(i) Remittance facilities on all counts (imports, profits, head office expenses, service charges to overseas branches etc.) from January 1969 to March 1972 will be allowed at 80 per cent of total export earnings brought in during those years;

(ii) From 1st April 1972 onwards, remittance facilities on all counts will be allowed to the extent of 80 per cent of the exports consisting of the Company's own items of production.

Help to Middle Class Traders by India Trade Developments Authority

3783. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Trade Development Authority has been able to help the middle class trading concerns as compared to big traders; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Trade Development Authority (TDA) is a service organisation having over 500 clients of whom nearly 60 per cent belong to the small-scale sector and 14 per cent to the

medium-scale sector. TDA's activities are, therefore, designed in the main, to assist small and medium-scale units. TDA has assisted them, in the following ways, among others:—

(1) In securing industrial licences where required for the setting up of export-oriented production capacity with or without foreign collaboration.

(2) In securing import licences for capital goods, raw materials etc. for export production as also for expansion of capacities.

(3) In procuring raw materials from indigenous sources.

(4) By importing and making available to them samples, drawings, technical literature and specifications etc. for product development.

(5) By securing export orders through visits of overseas buyers.

(6) By providing detailed information regarding markets, products and their specifications, tariff rates, import regulations etc.

Imported Fabrics Seized in Delhi

3784. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported fabrics worth several lakhs of rupees have been seized in Delhi recently;

(b) the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the types of articles seized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Smuggled fabrics consisting of nylon sarees, stretchlon, suit lengths and polyester shirtings in all valued at Rs. 29 lakhs approximately have been seized in Delhi during the period January, 1973 to November, 1973. 25 persons have been arrested in this connection.

Delhi Flying Club Facing Closer

3785. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Flying Club is facing closure; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The recent increase in the cost of aviation fuel has imposed an additional financial burden on the flying clubs. Delhi Flying Club and some other have represented that unless Government comes to their aid, they may have to close down. The matter is being looked into.

Export of Raw Jute

3786. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow export of raw jute this year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) its effect on our jute market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Government propose to export a substantial quantity of raw jute this year in view of the bumper crop. The exact quantity will depend upon market conditions. This export is expected to help the firming up of domestic prices and thereby benefit the producers.

मंत्रियों के विदेशों के दौर पर व्यय

3787. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री विदेशों को भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के बारे में 30 मार्च, 1973 के अंतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5413 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) जी, नहीं । कई मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना अभी भी आनी है । इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता की जा रही है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रीवां (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण-कार्य

3788. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रीवां (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई अड्डे का जो निर्माण कार्य लगभग चार वर्ष पूर्व शुरू हुआ था, उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त निर्माण कार्य के कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) नागर विमानन विभाग रीवां (मध्य प्रदेश) में किसी विमानक्षेत्र का निर्माण नहीं कर रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

यूरोपीय देशों को कोयला और गैस के निर्यात का प्रस्ताव

3789. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ यूरोपीय देशों ने वहां तेल और पैट्रोल की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए ठंड से निपटने के लिए भारत से शीघ्र ही कोयला और गैस खरीदने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(घ) क्या इससे भारत में कोयला और गैस की सप्लाई पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Procurement of Crash Fire tenders and rescue vehicles for four International Airports

3790. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crash fire tenders and rescue vehicles have been procured in order to improve airport fire services at the four international airports, and if so, the cost thereof, airport-wise; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Eight crash fire tenders (track-type) have been ordered from Canada at a total cost of Rs. 93.20 lakhs; 2 each for the Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

airports. Four of these have already arrived at Bombay harbour, three were expected to be shipped from Canada by 26-11-1973 and the eight is expected some time in 1974.

Tenders have also been received for the purchase of 20 crash fire tenders (wheel-type). These are being scrutinised by the International Airports Authority of India.

Orders have been placed for four rescue vehicles, one for each airport. These, are estimated to cost Rs. 16.80 lakhs and are expected to be received by April, 1974.

Rise in price index

3791. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official wholesale prices index prepared by the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Industrial Development provides a different picture from what was claimed by the Minister in Lok Sabha on 12th November, 1973 that prices of certain food items had been declining; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The information supplied by the Finance Minister was based on the official Index of Wholesale Prices for the week ending 13.10.1973, the latest then available.

(b) Does not arise.

Removing of curbs on Indo-US Trade

3792. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the curbs on the Indo-US trade since the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1970, U.S.A. is still a largest single trading partner of India; and

(b) whether he has visited or is likely to visit U.S., for improving trade ties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There have been no curbs on Indo-US trade following the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971. U.S.A. is our largest single trading partner at present.

(b) Commerce Minister has not visited the United States so far, and would undertake such a visit if and when this is considered necessary for augmenting our exports to the United States.

Bank Robberies

3793. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies reported in the nationalised Banks since the nationalisation, year-wise break-up of robberies reported, cash and valuables involved and the action taken against the persons apprehended;

(b) in how many cases, the culprits are still untraced and the amount involved in such robberies;

(c) whether in view of the increasing incidence of robberies Government have taken special measures to check the recurrence of robberies; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d) . As per the information available with the Government from 19th September, 1969 upto 30th April, 1972, there have been 12 cases of robbery, dacoity and holdup in the nationalised banks in India, involving an amount of Rs. 9,08,266/-. As all criminal offences including bank robberies relate to the subject of law and order, a subject reserved for the State Governments, Government do not have any detailed information either about the action taken against the persons apprehended or the number of persons remaining till untraced or the special measures, if any, taken by the State Governments. In so far as the nationalised banks are concerned, they have their own security arrangements, which are reveiwed from time to time in the light or their experience and, in some cases, in consultation with the local police.

Unearthing of Gang Involved in Smuggling of Hashish

3794. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international hashish smuggling racket operating from a private house in Green Park in South Delhi has come to light; and

(b) if so, the names of local and international agencies involved, value of the goods seized, *modus operandi* of the reckeeteers and important clues thrown up as a result of the investigation to check smuggling of hashish?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Action on information, the Crime Branch of Delhi Police apprehended Shri Ashok Soloman, an Indian national, when he landed at Palam Airport from Bombay on 10th November 1973 and on search foreign currency of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs was recovered from his possession. The following premises of Shri Ashok Soloman and his suspected associates were subsequently searched—

(i) N—30, New Delhi South Extension Part I.

(ii) No. 119-120, Model Basti, Police Station Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

(iii) F—90, Green Park, New Delhi.

(iv) a locker in the name of Mrs. F. H. Soloman in the Safe Deposit Vault of the National and Grindlays Bank, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

(v) godown of Shri Ramesh Chand in D.D.A. Flats, Lawrence Road, under Police Station Sarai Rohilla.

The following goods have been seized:—

(a) 151.45 kgs. of hashish (charas).

(b) Foreign currency of Rs. 3,67,428/-.

(c) Indian currency amounting to Rs. 11,970/-.

(d) 30 cartridges of 12 bore, 20 cartridges of 30.06 rifle, one kirpan, one daggar, and one knife.

(e) About 2 kgs. of gold and gold ornaments including 16 guines and a primary gold bar weighing about 116.5 grms.

The following persons have so far been arrested in this connection:—

(i) Shri Ashok Soloman.

(ii) Smt. Chandra Lekha Soloman.

(iii) Shri R. C. Sharma.

(iv) Smt. Chand Sharma.

(v) Shri Ramesh Chand.

(vi) Shri Anil Macarther.

(vii) Shri Nassim Janiv.

(viii) Shri Anthony G. Dewis.

(ix) Shri Pratap Chand Nag.

The Delhi Police have registered four criminal cases in this regard and further invtstigations are in progress.

Self Assessment System of Income-Tax Collection

3795. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the effectivity of the present self-assessment system of Income tax collection;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government examined the potentialities of the American system of Income-tax Collection in the Indian context;

(d) whether methods of effective vigilance of the Intelligence Division, pursuit of fraud cases introduction of education machinery for the benefit of tax payers and deterrent penalty against the tax evasion have been adopted by Government; and

(e) if so, the results achieved: and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. During 1971-72 and 1972-73 an extensive mass communication programme was undertaken by the Income-tax Department through the medium of Radio, Newspayers, advertisement and meetings of taxpayers with departmental officers.

516 searches were carried out in 1971-72 and 532 in 1972-73 resulting in the seizure of unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 243 lakhs and Rs. 454 lakhs respectively. In these two years the number of prosecutions launched for concealment of income or wealth were 13 and 30 and the number of convictions 10 and 7 respectively. Penalty for concealment of income levied in 1971-72 was Rs. 9.57 crores and in 1972-73 Rs. 12.19 crores.

Demonstration by Employees of Income-tax Department

3796. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax employees demonstrated before the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi on the 19th September, 1973;

(b) whether any unions or associations functioning in the Income-tax Department, Delhi have sent some suggestions; and

(c) if so, a gist thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Income tax Non-Gazetted Staff Association did not send any suggestions but it passed a Resolution on the 19th September, 1973, raising various demands.

(c) Many of the demands were generally covered by the terms of reference of the Third Central Pay Commission. Government's decision on the major recommendations of the Commission relating to employees in Classes II, III and IV have already been announced and these are being implemented. Demands connected with the privileges, promotional avenues, amenities, etc., of the staff and for removal of anomalies, are matters which can be raised for consideration at the appropriate Council under the J.C.M. Scheme.

A large number of contingency-paid staff in the Income-tax Department has already been brought on the regular establishment for which a demand was made.

Some of the demands, which concern all Central Government employees, are not specific.

A number of demands concerning the Income-tax staff in particular, were also made. The demand for complete stoppage of appointment of the Surplus Cell personel against promotion posts, cannot be accepted. The question of confirmation of such staff in the Income-tax Department is already being dealt with sympathetically. The demand for giving the Notice Servers a scale of pay higher than the one prescribed for Postmen, has not been accepted by the Third Central Pay Commission. The question of improvement of promotional avenues open to the Class IV staff is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Commission. There are a number of demands for creation of various categories of posts and augmentation of the strength of existing ones. These matters are being examined. Demands have also been made for reversing some of the policy decisions relating to the procedures for assessment and collection of taxes. These cannot be accepted. Attention has also been focussed on the problem of residential accommodation for the employees. Government are fully seized of the problem. However, implementation of the programme drawn up to deal with it has recently been deferred for reasons of economy in Government expenditure.

Indo-Soviet Trade Pact for 1974

3797. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Trade Pact for 1974 has been signed by both the countries; and

(b) if so, the commodities covered under this pact; and if not, the time by which the same will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Indo-Soviet Trade Plan specifying the commodities to be exchanged between the two countries during 1974 has not been finalised as yet. It is expected to be finalised by the end of December, 1973.

Branches of Indian Banks in other Countries

3798. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Indian Banks have got their branches outside India and the location of these branches; and

(b) in what way the Reserve Bank of India exercise control over these branches?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) 7 Indian banks have branches outside India. The names of the Indian Banks having branches outside India and their location as on 30th September, 1973 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5937/73].

(b) The Reserve Bank of India, subject to the local laws of the country in which the particular branch is situated, exercise control over the operation of these branches in a number of ways. These include the requirement of obtaining a licence from the Reserve Bank of India before a branch can be opened, submission by each bank to R.B.I. a monthly statement showing the assets and liabilities of all its offices situated outside India and a periodical inspection of these branches by the officers of the Reserve Bank of India.

Take over of Air Strip at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

3799. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have constructed an air strip at Ratnagiri;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Indian Airlines to take over the strip and to use it for internal aviation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Airlines to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines have not received any such request.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to provide Airports with necessary Safety Contrivances

3800. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various safety contrivances that are essential at major and minor airports to aid aerial navigation;

(b) which of these are available at our major and minor airports;

(c) which of them are functioning and which are not functioning; and

(d) the steps taken or are proposed to be taken to provide the air-ports with necessary safety contrivances and to keep the contrivances in good order?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The requirements of visual and radio navigational aids and aeronautical communication facilities are dependent upon the nature of aircraft operations at an aerodrome. Efforts are constantly being made to provide the latest type of equipment and improve functioning consistent with operational requirements and availability of resources. The airlines are consulted and aids/facilities provided to the extent possible in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Trained personnel are posted at the various aerodromes to look after the maintenance of the equipment.

Memorandum to Tata Committee for functioning of Indian Airlines and Air India Independently

3801. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots Association wants Indian Airlines and Air India to function independently of the Ministry of Civil Aviaton;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any memorandum in this regard to the Tata Committee set up by the Government; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Indian Commercial Pilots Association has submitted a memorandum to the Committee, appointed by Government under the chairmanship of Shri J. R. L. Tata, to review the structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department in which the Association has, *inter alia*, suggested that Indian Airlines along with Air India should be under a separate Ministry. The Committee will no doubt consider the memo of the Association. It will take some time for the Committee to submit its report and for Government to take decisions thereon.

India's Foreign Trade

3802. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to have a fresh look at the country's foreign trade;

(b) if so, whether any bilateral trade agreements would have to give way to a 'unilateral trading areas' system; and

(c) whether Indian exports had not done well in the international market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The country's foreign trade, particularly exports, is kept constantly under review and all necessary measures are taken which include conclusion, extension or lapsing of bilateral trade agreements.

(c) The declining trend noticed in our share in world exports in the last few years, mostly due to factors beyond our control, has been arrested during 1972 as a result of a significant increase in exports from the country.

Trade between India and Surinam

3803. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official talks were held at New Delhi in the third week of September, 1973 between the Deputy Ministers of India and Surinam;

(b) if so, subject of discussion in the talks; and

(c) whether new avenues of trade between the two countries are rated high in the light of these talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister (and not the Deputy Minister) of Surinam MR. HARRY S. RADHAKRISHUN visited New Delhi in the third week of September, 1973. He held discussions with the Foreign Minister, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Deputy Minister of Commerce.

(b) and (c). The discussions were of a general nature and included broadly scope for strengthening existing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी में कमी

3804. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1973 के दौरान बिहार के निकट भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर विशेष कर चम्पारन जिले की रक्सौल सीमा पर अपेक्षाकृत कम तस्करी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तस्करी को पूर्णरूप से समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) गुप्त सूचना सम्बन्धी रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि चम्पारन जिले सहित भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्कर-व्यापार में गिरावट आई है ।

(ख) दोनों देशों के बीच खुली सीमा, सीमा के आर-पार आने जाने वाले दोनों देशों के नागरिकों पर यात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों का नहीं होना, सीमा के आरपार मुद्राओं का लगभग अप्रतिबन्धित रूप से प्रवाहित होना तथा दोनों देशों के बीच विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय सम्बन्धी विनियमनों का लागू नहीं होना आदि कुछ ऐसे कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से तस्कर-व्यापार को पूरी तरह समाप्त करना अव्यवहार्य है ।

किन्तु, इस प्रकार के तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं :

(i) व्यापार के अपवाहन और तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने के लिये भारत-नेपाल व्यापार तथा पारगमन संधि, 1971 में विशेष उपबन्ध किए गए हैं ।

अपवाहन को रोकने के लिए नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार से अपनी व्यापार विषयक नीतियों को विनियमित करने के लिए सहयोग मांगा गया है ।

(ii) पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में भारत-नेपाल सीमा के निकटवर्ती महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर, पटना के सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ता (निवारक) के अधीन 9 सहायक समाहर्ता, 31 अधीक्षक, 359 निरीक्षक, 22 उप-निरीक्षक, 42 जमादार, 643 सिपाही तथा 27 महिला-खोजकर्ता तैनात की गई हैं ।

सीमा तथा शहरों में जोरदार गश्त लगाने के लिए कर्मचारियों को जीपें भी दी गई हैं । हमारे कर्मचारियों पर आक्रमण की कई घटनाएं हुई है । अतः कर्मचारियों को शस्त्रों से सुसज्जित किया जा रहा है ।

(iii) सीमाशुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 द्वारा सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 का संशोधन किया गया है । अधिनियम के नए उपबन्ध, तस्कर-आयात की गयी वस्तुओं का पता लगाने में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों को बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध हुए हैं ।

(iv) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर विभिन्न प्रवर्तन एजेन्सियों के तस्कर-विरोधी

उपायों का समन्वय करने के लिए राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय में एक विशेष कार्य अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

सीमा पर तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने से सम्बन्धित मामलों में सीमा-शुल्क-समाहर्ता, पटना को सलाह देने के लिए एक प्रादेशिक सलाहकार समिति भी गठित की गई है।

मुजफ्फरपुर को विमान सेवा सुविधा से वंचित किया जाना

3805. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर को विमान सेवा सुविधा वाले स्थानों की सूची से निकाल दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए विमान सेवा इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान-बेड़े की तंग स्थिति के कारण समाप्त कर दी गई है।

Arrears of Income-Tax

3806. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears due from Sarvashri K. K. Birla, G. D. Birla, M.P. Birla and R. P. Goenka till March, 1973; and

(b) what specific steps have been taken by Government to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There were no arrears of Income-tax outstanding against Sarvashri G. D. Birla, M.P. Birla and R. P. Goenka as on 31st March, 1973. There were, however, Income-tax arrears of Rs. 98,000 outstanding against Shri K. K. Birla on that date.

(b) The arrears outstanding against Shri K. K. Birla are being adjusted against the refund of Rs. 2,75,000 due to him.

Overtime allowance paid to employees of Indian Airlines during 1972-73

3807. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of overtime allowances paid to the employees of Indian Airlines during the year 1972-73; and

(b) whether any offer of not claiming overtime allowance has been made by the Employees Union to the Management of Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) During 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 362.46 lakhs was paid to the employees by way of overtime allowance including holiday pay.

(b) Indian Airlines have not received any such offer.

Adoption of Comprehensive Nationalised Bank Policy

3808. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the terms and conditions and the scope of 'Advance-loan' by the nationalised banks are varying from one Bank to another; and

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive 'Nationalised bank policy' is proposed to be laid down for all the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). While basically the terms and conditions formulated for lending by different

nationalised banks are about the same, there are variations in the matter of details, particularly in respect of credit made available for non-priority sectors. So far as priority sector lending is concerned, all nationalised banks now follow a uniform policy of fairly liberal terms and conditions and their approach is now purpose and production oriented lending rather than the security lending followed in the past. The accent of the policy now is on making available funds to all deserving productive endeavours and to help the sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries, small trade, road transport, education etc. on a priority basis and this policy is followed by all the nationalised banks on a uniform basis.

Cell to Implement Recommendation of Sixth Finance Commission

3809. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have decided to appoint a Cell in the Finance Ministry to examine the Sixth Finance Commission recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A few temporary posts have been created for a short period of five months to deal with the work relating to processing of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and to take follow up action including promotion of necessary legislation.

Providing of Finance by R.B.I. to Jute Corporation of India

3810. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.B.I. has agreed to provide finance to the jute Corporation of India for jute purchase;

(b) whether this facility will also be provided to the Jute Trading Corporations set up in some States; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Reserve Bank of India does not directly provide finance to trade, commerce or industry. However, under the Credit Authorisation Scheme, it has authorised proposals from certain commercial banks for financing jute procurement operations of the Jute Corporation of India for the current season.

(b) and (c). It is open to commercial banks to provide credit facilities, on merits, to Jute Trading Corporations or some similar institutions set up in any State if the institution concerned approaches the banks for the purpose.

Setting up of Test Laboratories for Exportable items

3811. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Test Houses are going to be set up for providing adequate laboratory and testing facilities for exportable items; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof mentioning the location, estimated cost etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Pilot Test House to reinforce the present pre-shipment inspection system in the country is proposed to be set up at Bombay during the 5th Five Year Plan. The project which has been provisionally included in the 5th Five Year Plan is estimated to cost about Rs. 31 millions.

Surplus Funds of Nationalised Banks

3812. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have got sufficient surplus funds;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to give more credit facilities to the weaker section of the society and Priority Sectors;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Since nationalisation it has been the accepted policy that public sector banks should provide credit in increasing measure to weaker sections of the community, particularly those engaged in agriculture, small scale industry, road and water transport, retail trade and small business, various professions and trades offering scope for self-employment, etc. The granting of credit to these sectors is neither linked with nor made dependent upon the availability of idle funds; if viable proposals are put to the banks they support them on priority basis. Public sector banks have devised a number of schemes to help these sectors and thus whereas at the time of nationalisation, the outstanding advances made to these sectors constituted 14.9 per cent of the total advances, by June 1973 this proportion had increased to 23.8 per cent.

Loans given by L.I.C. to Companies

3813. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies to whom L.I.C. have given loan to the extent of Rs. one crore and above;

(b) whether as a consequence of loans of Rs. One crore or by way of purchasing shares or otherwise, the L.I.C. has been entitled to have its own Directors on the Board of Directors of these Companies;

(c) if so, in how many cases the L.I.C. has been associated by these Companies; and

(d) the names of the Companies with which the L.I.C. has been associated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Term loans of Rs. One crore and above for industrial purposes have been sanctioned and disbursed till date to the following public limited companies:—

Name of the Co.	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1 Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.	100·00	
2 Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	200·00	200·00
3 Bayer India Ltd.	175·00	175·00
4 Electric Construction and Equipment Co. Ltd.	100·00	95·00
5. Gujarat State Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	200·00	200·00
6 India Cements Ltd	150·00	150·00
7 Indian Dyestuff Ind. Ltd.	150·00	150·00
8 Indian Explosives Ltd.	300·00	300·00
9 Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	250·00	
10 Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.	100·00	100·00
11 Modi Rubber Ltd.	150·00	
12 Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	150·00	
13 National Organic Chem. Ind. Ltd.	200·00	200·00
14 Panyam Cement & Min. Ind. Ltd.	135·00	60·00
15 Plastic Resins & Chemicals Ltd.	100·00	100·00
16 Polyolefins Industries Ltd.	140·00	140·00
17 Shriram Fibres Ltd.	100·00	
18 Southern Petrochem Ind. Corpn. Ltd.	250·00	
19 Straw Products Ltd.	115·00	75·00

Name of the Co.	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
20 Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	120·00	100·00
21 Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	250·00	
22 Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	100·00	..

(b) Prior to the issue of the guidelines by the Government of India in June, 1971, stipulation of representation of nominees of L.I.C. on the Boards of assisted concerns was not normally insisted upon except in exceptional cases to protect LIC's own interest or in public interest. In all financial assistance agreements subsequently executed stipulation regarding nomination of representatives of financial institutions on the Boards of assisted concerns have been incorporated. Such stipulations have been made in the agreements relating to investments (excluding market purchases) sanctioned to 77 Public Limited companies.

(c) and (d). There are 21 cases of companies the names of which are given below:—

1. Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.;
2. Aluminium Industries Ltd.;
3. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.;
4. Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd.;
5. Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd.;
6. Cooper Engineering Ltd.;
7. Escorts Ltd.;
8. Inchek Tyres Ltd.;
9. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.;
10. Industrial Reconstruction Corpora-
11. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd.;
12. Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd.;
13. Jessop & Co., Ltd.;
14. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.;
15. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.;
16. New Tea Company Ltd.;
17. Premier Automobiles Ltd.;
18. Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.;
19. Textool Co. Ltd.;
20. Thana Electric Supply Co. Ltd.;
21. Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.

Sanction of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Petty Shopkeepers

3814. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks have examined the feasibility of sanctioning loans to petty shopkeepers; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). As a part of the accepted policy to assist the hitherto neglected sectors on a priority basis, the nationalised banks have been sanctioning loans for retail trade and small business which include petty shopkeepers. The available information with regard to the credit disbursal to these categories is as follows:

Credit made available by Nationalised Banks to Retail Trade and Small Business.

(Rs. in crores)

Category	As at the end of June 1971		As at the end of June 1972*		As at the end of June 1973*	
	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding
Retail trade . .	75,372	44·69	89,667	51·37	1,56,218	81·55
Small Business .	32,306	5·61	40,278	6·56	75,443	13·47
TOTAL	1,07,678	50·30	1,29,945	57·93	2,31,661	95·02

*Provisional

Decline in export of cashew kernels.

3815. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cashew karnels from India has declined during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the earning of foreign exchange during the last six months comparing last year, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Country-wise export earnings of cashew kernels during 6 months April—September, 1973 compared to the earnings during the same period in 1972 are as given below:

Value Rs. lakhs

Country	Value of export during April to September	
	1972	1973
Australia	98·66	101·75
Belgium	6·47	7·02
Canada	425·01	252·38
Czchoslovakia	60·26	77·82
France	16·10	5·59
G.D.R.	81·33	27·13
G.F.R. . .	39·02	57·45
Hong Kong	54·20	59·32
Hungary. .	0·79	4·12
Italy . .	3·06	7·96
Japan . .	125·29	317·80
Kuwait . .	6·88	14·65
Netherlands	55·96	67·67
Rumania .	17·72	11·41
Singapore .	20·22	28·49
United Kingdom	105·66	89·55
United States of America .	1367·11	1419·37
U S.S.R	1416·47	2048·00
Others .	63·71	24·30
TOTAL . .	3963 ·92	4621·87

Need of an early conclusion of a Commercial Co-operation agreement between India and E.E.C.

3816. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent tour abroad, he had impressed upon the Leaders of the European Economic Community the need for an early conclusion of a commercial co-operation agreement between them and India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commercial Cooperation Agreement is still under negotiation.

नीम के तेल में वायदा बाजार

3817. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा और हापुड़ तथा देश के विभिन्न अन्य भागों में नीम के तेल में वायदा व्यापार हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में वायदा व्यापार पर रोक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वायदा बाजार आयोग को इस प्रकार की कुछ रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal of Syndicate Bank to provide Electrification facilities in Sangli and Kolhapur Districts in Maharashtra

3818. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHIDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syndicate Bank is considering the scheme for loan assistance for providing electrification facilities in Sangli and Kohlapur Districts in Maharashtra; and

(b) the amount of loan asked for and when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Maharashtra State Electricity Board has approached various commercial banks including Syndicate Bank for financing rural electrification programmes in a number of districts. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, information relating to individual constituents of banks is not to be disclosed.

Problems for export of iron ore

3819. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocking of iron ore for export has become a problem at Visakhapatnam port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether soft ground below the lump-yard will sink when more iron ore is heaped there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). There was a sudden reduction in the stockpile capacity in Visakhapatnam Port during April-June, 1973, due to subsidence of soil in the port area but this has since been rectified.

Amount paid by R.B.I. for its different Buildings taken on rent

3820. SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years for its different buildings taken on rent and its year-wise breakup;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has returned the land acquired for the construction of its own building at Bombay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the salient features of the proposal for the construction of its own building at Bombay and the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Reserve Bank of India has paid an amount of Rs. 112.80 lakhs during the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73 for its different buildings taken on rent. The yearwise breakup of this amount is as follows:

Years	(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	34.85
1971-72	37.43
1972-73	40.52*

(*The figure for 1972-73 is provisional)

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank has reported that, for reasons of economy, it has returned the foreshore land in Backbay Reclamation area, which it had obtained from the Government of Maharashtra, and has secured land from the Central Government in the Mint Compound which is conveniently located and available on more favourable terms. The Bank proposes to construct a multistoried building which will provide a total carpet area of 2,56,000 sq. ft. and will consist of 2 basements, 1 ground floor, 1 mazzanine floor and 25 upper floors. The estimated cost

of the building is stated to be Rs. 5 crores and the building is expected to be ready by the middle of 1978.

Amount disbursed by Public Sector Bank to small Farmers and Weaker Sections of Society under Differential.. .. Rates of Interest Scheme

3821. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed by Public Sector Banks upto 31st March, 1973 to small farmers and weaker sections of society under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme at concessional rate of 4 per cent in all backward Districts of the country; and

(b) the amount of the average size of the loan and the increase in number of borrowers, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The available information is as follows:

As on	No. of borrowal accounts	Balance outstanding (Rs. crores)	Average per Account (in Rs.)
September, 1972 .	3,770	0·13	346
December, 1972 .	26,202	0·87	333
March, 1973 .	55,536	2·07	373

(Figures are provisional)

Trade Agreement between India and Guyana

3822. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between Guyana and Indian firm for supply of 60 buses has been signed in George Town recently; and

(b) if so, whether this is the first deal of its kind by an Indian export house?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is the first deal of its kind in so far as export to Guyana is concerned.

Financial Assistance from World Bank

3823. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how long Government propose to continue foreign-aid arrangement with the World Bank; and

(b) whether when seeking aid, attention is given to the social aspects of economic growth including population, employment, income distribution, health and mal-nutrition?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Flow of resources from the World Bank is expected to continue consistently with the needs aud objectives of our Plans:

(b) Yes, Sir.

Income-tax Exemption on Retrenchment Compensation Paid to Industrial Workers

3824. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to exempt from payment of Income-tax the retrenchment compensation paid under Industrial Development Act to the workers who are retrenched from the service for ever; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the retrenchment compensation payable to retrenched workers under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Certain representations received by the Government for exempting retrenchment compensation payable to workers under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are currently under consideration.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

3825. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal on the issue of the nationalisation of jute industry;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Credit Policy of Nationalised Banks

3826. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit policy of the nationalised banks would undergo a basic change; and

(b) if so, the reasons and broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation, public sector banks have considerably reoriented their credit policies, in order to cater to the needs of hitherto neglected sectors, generally called the Priority Sector, for increasing production and employment. As a result, while at the time of nationalisation, only 14.9 per cent of the total advances of these banks were extended to these sector, the corresponding proportion now is 23.8 per cent. Under the Differential Interest Rates Scheme, nationalised banks extend credit to the weaker sections of the society at concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum so as to progressively increase their income and living standards. Banks are also no longer security minded and their lending policies are oriented towards production and adjusted to the repaying capacity of the borrower on the basis of incremental income generated by the credit extended to them.

In respect of non-priority sector lending, the nationalised banks follow the policy directives issued to them from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India with a view to regulating the availability of credit so as to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities and to regulate availability of credit for large borrowers in line with the policy of the Government.

All India Income-tax Employees Federation

3827. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of All-India Income-tax Employees Federation;

(b) whether Government have received any resolution in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have received copy of a circular which was formulated at a meeting of representatives of the staff associations stated to be no longer affiliated to the Income-tax Employees Federation. According to the circular, the meeting decided, *inter alia*, to form an all-India Federation of Income-tax Employees and to call it the "All India Income Tax Employees Federation".

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Evasion of Taxes by Foreign Companies

3828. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign-controlled companies, branches as well as subsidiaries including foreign banks, have been charged with malpractices like evasion of Indian taxes during the last three years;

(b) the specific charges against each; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on each of those charges?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Bank advances to Agriculturists in West Bengal

3829. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total bank advances to agriculturists in West Bengal, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the share of tea gardens therein;

(c) whether a member of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, said in Calcutta on 24th September, 1973, that the West Bengal tea gardens accounted for as much as Rs. 70 crores out of total of Rs. 80 crores bank advances to the agricultural sector; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax Evasion and Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Companies belonging to large Business Houses

3830. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and partiiculars of the companies under the control of 75 large business houses who have been charged with tax evasion and violation of foreign exchange regulations during the last three years;

(b) the names and particulars of the Directors of Companies under the control of large business houses who have been charged with tax evasion, violation of foreign exchange regulations and fraudulant transactions during these years;

(c) What are the specific charges against each company and individual; and

(d) what action, if any, has been or is being taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Profits Earned by J.C.I. during the last Three Years

3831. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the gross and net profits earned by the Jute Industry year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the reasons why the Industry has been given Rs. 30 crores to enable it to buy raw jute;

(c) what is the exact role of the JCI in respect of purchase and sale of raw jute; and

(d) why the raw jute trade is not being completely taken over by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There are 65 jute mill companies in the country out of which the gross and net profits of 49 mill companies, of which 7 mill companies have interests other than jute as well, during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Gross profit (before depreciation and interest) . . .	+12·66	+19·76	+30·66
Net profit (before tax)	—0·15	+5·51	+16·30
Profit (after tax provision) .	—0·72	+4·01	+12·30

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has recently relaxed the credit policy in relation to jute industry by permitting commercial banks to make available finance to jute mills against stocks of raw jute upto a maximum of 4 months consumption to enable the mills to maximise their purchases of raw jute and increase their stock holdings with a view to produce more jute goods.

(c) The role of the Jute Corporation is to bring about structural improvements in the marketing of raw jute with a view to ensure fair price to the jute growers, stabilise price and supply of raw jute, undertake price support and commercial purchase operations to build up a buffer stock and enter direct import and export of raw jute trade when necessary.

(d) The Jute Corporation of India does not have the necessary infra-structure and expertise to take over the entire raw jute trade. However, it is envisaged that over a period of time the bulk of the raw jute trade will be taken over by the Jute Corporation of India.

West Bengal Income-Tax Employees Association

3832. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Income-tax Employees Association have demanded recognition from the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(b) if so, whether the recognition has been given and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The association has been asked to give certain details connected with its claim for recognition. The details are still awaited. The case for grant of *de facto* recognition will be examined on receipt of a reply from the association.

Applicability of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 to non-Operational Staff at Headquarters of I.T.D.C.

3833. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9203 on the 4th May, 1973 and state whether the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, as applicable to the operational units of India Tourism Development Corporation, is enforceable to the non-operational staff at its Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act applies to all establishments and is applicable to all units of the Corporation to which the definition of the terms establishment in the Act applies.

जीवन बीमा के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारिय की बम्बई में हुई बैठक में स्वीकृत संकल्प पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

3834. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 14 अप्रैल, 1973 को बम्बई में जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की हुई बैठक में स्वीकृति संकल्प की प्रतियां प्राप्त हो गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान संकल्प संख्या 3 की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी, हां

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) (1) संकल्प संख्या 3 की मुख्य बात यह है कि वह "बड़ा दावा टाल कर लम्बा-चौड़ा कारोबार पाने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम की अपनी शाखाओं और मंडलों के लिए मनमाने और पूर्णतः अवास्तविक ढंग से कारोबार के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने की जो सनक है" उससे यह पूर्णतः असहमति व्यक्त करता है, और जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंधकों से आग्रह करता है कि

() शाखाओं और मंडलों के लिये कारोबार के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने की वर्तमान नियत परिमाण प्रणाली को रद कर दिया जाय; और

(ii) वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जांय जो क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं से प्राप्त और निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम मानदंडों पर आधारित हों ।

संकल्प प्रथम श्रेणी के सभी विकास अधिकारियों को यह आदेश भी देता है कि वे वर्तमान वर्ष के लिये "कारोबार के मनमाने ढंग से नियत परिमाणों को" स्वीकार नहीं करें ।

(2) जीवन बीमा निगम के नये कारोबार के लक्ष्य, समग्र रुप में और मंडलों तथा शाखाओं के लिये, संबंधित मंडल तथा शाखा प्रबंधकों के साथ चर्चाओं के पूरे सिलसिले के बाद नियत किये जाते हैं । लक्ष्य नियत करने में वर्तमान लक्ष्य, संगठन के विकास की क्षमता और कारोबार की वृद्धि की गुंजाइश का ध्यान रखा जाता है और इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि मनमाने तथा अवास्तविक आंकड़े नियत नहीं किये जांय । विकास अधिकारियों के लिए जो न्यूनतम प्रतिमान स्वीकार किये गये हैं उनका उद्देश्य यह है कि अनुशासन की कार्यवाही से बचने के लिए उतना अत्यन्त न्यूनतम कारोबार तो उन्हें करना ही चाहिए और उन प्रतिमानों को लक्ष्य का आधार नहीं माना जा सकता ।

जीवन बीमा निगम के अथवा सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं समझी ।

राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण दिया जाना

3835. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् सरकार ने कमजोर वर्गों को और अधिक ऋण देने की नीति अपनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको 1971–72 और 1972–73 में अलग अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिये गये; और

(ग) ऋण के रूप में वितरित कुल राशि में से वार्षिक कितने प्रतिशत ऋण मध्य उद्योगों, किसानों, बेरोजगारों, इंजीनियरों, नातकों तथा अन्य लोगों को अलग अलग दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): राष्ट्रीयकरण के आरम्भ से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों जैसे कृषकों, छोटे उद्योगों में लगे लोगों, छोटे व्यापारियों और खुदरा व्यापारियों, सड़क और जल यातायात चालकों, व्यावसायिक और आत्म नियोजित लोगों आदि को बढ़ते पैमाने पर बैंक ऋण देने की नीति पर बल दिया जाता रहा है । भूतकाल में बैंकों ने इन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की थी । अब इन्हें प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र समझा जाता है । जून, 1969 तथा जून 1973 के अन्त तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषि तथा अन्य उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया की स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-5938/73]

Decline in Smuggling of Gold

3836. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any decrease in smuggling of gold;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how 1972 figures compare with 1971?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the extent of gold smuggled into the country. However, on the basis of intelligence reports and the following comparative figures of seizures of gold during the years 1969 to 1972 it can be inferred that the smuggling of gold into the country might have declined since 1971:

Year	Quantity in Kgs.
1969	6280
1970	5076
1971	2051
1972	1789
1973 (Upto September)	584

Tightening Control Over Distribution of Raw Cashewnuts

3837. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to tighten the control on the distribution of raw cashewnuts to the processing units; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government have revised Import Trade Control Policy for allocation of imported raw cashewnuts to the processing units with effect from 3rd November, 1973.

This has been done to ensure healthy growth of the industry and exports of cashew kernels in the context of limited availability of raw cashewnuts.

Production in India Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad

3838. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production in the India Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad (M.P.) during the last three years in term of quantity and value;

(b) the total wage bill of the workers and supervisory staff during the same period; and

(c) the reason for repeated decline in production and increase in wage bill?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The total production in the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad during the last three years in terms of quantity and value is given below:—

Year	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
1970-71	2577 M.T.	2,30,21,161·00
1971-72	2629 M.T.	2,60,46,315.00
1972-73	2134 M.T.	2,11,43,672·00

(b) The total wage bill for the workers and supervisory staff is as follows:—

Year	Total Wages
	Rs.
1970-71	31,13,997
1971-72	32,43,540
1972-73	36,88,798

(c) The decline in production in 1972-73 is due to Labour problems. The increase in wage-bill is due to increase in dearness Allowance from time to time, payment of arrears of overtime allowance and increased overtime allowance payment, introduction of payment of Group Incentive besides normal increase in payment due to promotions and increments.

एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा विदेशों में तथा भारत में होटलों को दी गई धनराशि

3839. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्तूबर, 1973 तक के पिछले एक वर्ष में एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा विदेशों में तथा भारत में होटलों को कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी धनराशि इन निगमों के कर्मचारियों के लिये तथा कितनी धनराशि पर्यटकों के लिये दी गई;

(ग) विदेशों में तथा भारत में उन होटलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको अत्यधिक धनराशि दी गई तथा इसमें प्रत्येक को कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(घ) भारत में तथा विदेशों में रात भर ठहरने के लिये पायलटों तथा विमान परिचारिकाओं को अलग अलग आमतौर पर कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अक्तूबर 1973 तक गत एक वर्ष के दौरान एयर इण्डिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा विदेशों में होटलों को भुगतान किये गये धन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि, जिन महीनों तक पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान भुगतान किये गये अनुमानित धन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, वे निम्न प्रकार है:—

	विदेशों में	भारत में	योग
		(लाख रुपयों में)	
इण्डियन एयरलाइंस (अक्तूबर 1972 से सितम्बर 1973 तक की अवधि के लिए)	9.28	123.73	133.01
एयर इण्डिया (अप्रैल 1972 से मार्च 1973 तक की अवधि के लिए)	151.80	30.95	182.75

(ख) इस धन में से कर्मचारियों तथा यात्रियों के लिए भुगतान की गयी राशियां नीचे दी गयी हैं:—

	कर्मचारी	यात्री	योग
इण्डियन एयरलाइंस	54.86	78.15	133.01
एयर इण्डिया	117.05	65.70	182.75

(ग) निम्नलिखित होटलों को इण्डियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा अधिकतम धन का भुगतान किया गया है:—

	लाख रुपये
होटल सोलटाई, काठमांडू	4.96
रिट्ज होटल, बम्बई	10.17

एयर इंडिया के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । अपेक्षित ब्यौरे बहुत अधिक मात्रा में होंगे तथा कई देशों में फैले हुए सैंकड़ों होटलों से उसे एकत्रित करने में काफी समय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा का व्यय होगा । अत: इस सूचना का संग्रहण उस पर होने वाले व्यय की तुलना में अलाभप्रद होगा ।

(घ) 16 से 24 घंट के रात्रि-प्रवास के लिए अनुमत धन इस प्रकार है:—

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस

	प्रवास भत्ता रुपये	भोजन भत्ता रुपये	
विमान चालक	24	66	पूर्ण भोजन के लिए
प्रथम अधिकारी	16	54	
विमान परिचारिका	16 से 24 घंटों के प्रवास के लिए 60 रुपये का 'ले-ओवर' भत्ता ।		

एयर इण्डिया

	भारत में (रुपये)	विदेशों में (पौंड स्टर्लिंग में)
कमांडर	67.50	5.60
अन्य काकपिट कर्मचारी	60.00	4.90
केबिन कर्मचारी (जिन में विमान परिचारिकाएं भी सम्मिलित हैं)	60.00	4.20

इन धनराशियों में होटल-आवास की लागत सम्मिलित नहीं है जिसका भुगतान विमान कम्पनियों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

Complaint about high prices paid to Castor Oil Exporters/Shippers by S.T.C.

3840. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the high prices paid to castor oil exporters/shippers by the STC;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railways and other bulk buyers could secure their requirements at lower prices;

(c) if so, the particulars of the prices referred to in (a) and (b);

(d) whether there is any complaint about collusion between top STC officers and shippers; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir; but, on enquiry these have not been found to be correct.

(b) and (c). There was a slight difference in the price paid by Railways and that paid by the STC but this is because of difference in grade and quality.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Loan and Accommodation granted by L.I.C. to Shareholders and Directors of Maruti Limited

3841. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1924 on the 3rd August, 1973 regarding loans given by the Nationalised banks and financial institutions to shareholders of Maruti Limited and state:

(a) whether the information about loans and accommodation granted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the major shareholders and Directors of the Maruti Limited has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India grants loans for industrial purposes only to Public Limited Companies and to Co-operative Societies, and not to Private Limited Companies, firms or individuals.

As on 31-7-1973 the Life Insurance Corporation of India has not granted any term loans for industrial purposes to the shareholders which are corporate bodies and who have invested an amount of Rs. 10,000 or more in Maruti Ltd. However, investments in the shares, purchased from the market, of the following such corporate body shareholders of Maruti Limited have been made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The details are as follows:—

Name of concern	Investment Book value Rs. in lakhs	Years during which shares were purchased or bonus shares recovered		
1. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd. (Rs. 5/- per share)	41·12	1956	7,000	
		1961	12,924	
		1961	8,400	
		1962	14,571	
		1962	31,295	(Bonus)
		1963	6,100	
		1965	29,660	
		1965	7,631	(Bonus)
		1966	17,481	Do.
		1968	34,962	Do.
		1970	352,443	Do.
2. Bharat Steel Tubes (Rs. 100/- per share)	16·30	1964	5,000	
(Rs. 10/- per share)		1972	1,300	
		1964	4,00,00	
3. Automobile Products of India (Rs. 50 per share	9·70	1972	9.700	
4. Madhusudan Limited (Rs. 100/- per share)	0·05	1967	14	
			36	(Bonus)
5. Hinger Rampur Coal Company Ltd. (Rs. 50/- per share)	2·29	1956	3,915	Inherited from Insurance companies.
6. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Ltd. (Rs. 100/- per share)	11·00	1966	600	
		1964	10,000	
		1968	1000	(Bonus)
7. John Oakey and Mohan Ltd. (Rs. 10/- per share)	0·62	1968	3,300	
		1970	2,650	
		1971	200	

Decision of Government in regard to demanding of Proposal forms in Hire-Purchase Transactions

3842. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5231 on the 31st August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided that demanding of proposal forms is not necessary in hire-purchase transactions and that this can be dispensed with if the firms are so minded;

(b) if not, the reason for dispensing with this condition in the case mentioned in the aforesaid reply;

(c) whether in the view of the agreed return of the jeeps, the said transaction is regarded by Government as a genuine and ideal transaction; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the parties involved in this transaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. Government has had no occasion to decide on this matter as no reference on this subject has come to Government.

(b) The decision in that case that motor vehicles insurance cover for the new jeeps may be provided without obtaining proposal forms was taken by the insurers as, in their assessment, the risk was of a standard nature.

(c) Government are not aware of any such agreement.

(d) Does not arise.

States Share in Divisible Pool

3843. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States get 80 per cent share in Income-tax collections and 20 per cent of the Union Excise duties;

(b) if so, the principles on which this decision is based; and

(c) the details of the distribution of the proceeds of income-tax in 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) During each of the financial years 1969-70 to 1973-74, the States have been assigned 75 per cent of the net collections of divisible Income-tax and a share equal to 20 per cent of the net collections of Union Excise duties.

(b) In both cases, the principles of sharing are based on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.

(c) The amounts of the net proceeds of divisible Income-tax paid to the States in 1972-73 were as follows:—

States	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	38·57
Assam	11·98
Bihar	47·96
Gujarat	25·21
Haryana	8·36
Jammu & Kashmir	3·81
Kerala	18·50
Madhya Pradesh	34·09
Maharashtra	58·08
Mysore	26·15
Nagaland	0·38
Orissa	18·01
Punjab	12·32
Rajasthan	20·87
Tamil Nadu	40·12
Uttar Pradesh	76·96
West Bengal	46·15
Meghalaya	0·86
Himachal Pradesh	2·45
Manipur	0·62
Tripura	0·93

Branches of Nationalised Banks proposed to be opened in Kerala

3844. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of Nationalised Banks proposed to be opened during the current year in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the Number of Branches for which permission has been given and by what time these sanctioned Branches will be opened and the location of each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). During the current year (January 1 to end September), nationalised banks have opened 23 offices in Kerala. These banks have currently in hand licences/allotments for opening 29 more offices in that State. Normally the banks are expected to implement the licences within a period of six months in respect of licences pertaining to Rural/Semi-urban centres and one year for other centres. The names of the places in Kerala for which the nationalised banks hold licences/allotments are indicated below:—

Name of the District	Centre
Alleppy	Alleppy (2 offices) Shortally Ayiroor-Cherukole-Puzha
Cannanore	Choyankoda Karivellur Cannanore
Ernakulam	Elanji Chittor-Santa Kadavoor Odakkally Cochin M.G. Road Chegamanad
Kottayam	Kottayam (2 offices)
Idikki	Munnar Rajakkadu Rajakumari Santanpara
Kozhikode	Kozhikode Ballussery Kozhikode-Payam Road
Quilon	Pathanamathitta Quilon
Trichur	Chawgat Guruvayar Chalakuddy
Trivandrum	Trivandrum Guruvayar

Grant of Bonus to Rubber Board Employees

3845. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to grant bonus to the Rubber Board Employees; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the difficulties in the way of taking a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir.

(b) The legal basis for the payment of bonus to the employees of the Rubber Board has not yet been established.

Amount given by I.F.C. to Kerala State

3846. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the State of Kerala during the last four months;

(b) the broad outlines of the plans for which this assistance was given; and

(c) whether any application is pending with the Corporation and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). During the four months, July, 1973 to 31st October, 1973, the Industrial Finance Corporation has not sanctioned any fresh financial assistance to any industrial concern located in the State of Kerala. However, during the above period, the Corporation disbursed an amount of Rs. 20.82 lakhs to the following industrial concerns located in the State of Kerala against the earlier sanctions for the purpose indicated against each:—

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the concern	Assistance disbursed	Purpose for which financial assistance sanctioned was disbursed
1. Traco Cable Co. Ltd.	10·00	Diversification scheme for the manufacture of paper insulated telecommunication cables.
2. Steel Complex Ltd.	10·00	New Project for manufacture of mild, medium carbor and spring steel billets.
3. Excel Glasses Ltd.	0·82	New project for the manufactare of white glass hollow-wares.
TOTAL	20·82	

As on the 31st October, 1973, the Corporation had only one pending application for financial assistance, received in July, 1973, from an Industrial Cooperative Society for a loan of Rs. 134.50 lakhs (jointly with other financial institutions) in connection with its setting up a scooter manufacturing unit; the application is being processed at present by the Corporation.

Request from Kerala Government for Development of Beaches on Coast-Line Tourist Centres

3847. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have requested the Centre to develop some of the beaches on the coastline as Tourist Centres;

(b) if not, whether the Centre itself has any such proposal; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a). No, Sir. No such request has been received recently.

(b) A sea-side resort of international standard is being developed at Kovalam near Trivandrum in the Fourth Plan.

(c) In the first phase of development, the resort will have a 100-room hotel, 40 cottages, a beach centre, an open air theatre, a yoga-cum-massage centre and provision of aquatic sports facilities.

Increase in Borrowing from Reserve Bank of India

3848. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bank borrowing from Reserve Bank of India has substantially gone up recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It is normal feature for the scheduled com-

mercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank to increase during the busy season period. In the busy season of 1972-73 (end-October, 1972, to end-April, 1973) these borrowings increased to a peak of Rs. 247 crores reached on March 16, 1973. This year the busy season appears to have started somewhat earlier. The peak of borrowings so far reached was Rs. 120 crores on November 9, 1973. With a view to ensuring that commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank do not turn out to be excessive, the Reserve Bank has, on November 30, 1973, issued instructions indicating the ceilings of the borrowings that can be resorted to by the banks in the remaining months of the busy season.

Boosting exports to Asian Countries

3849. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning a new strategy to boost exports to Asian Countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). At a meeting of the Indian Commercial Representatives in the East Asian countries held at Singapore in September 1973, India's trade with countries in the East Asian region was reviewed, problems identified and possible solutions examined. Export targets for the current year and the following 3 years in respect of each country, and for the major commodities and manufactures were drawn up. These targets aim at an overall 16 per cent per annum average growth rate in exports over the period 1973-74 to 1976-77.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

3850. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों द्वारा कम ब्याज पर दिये जाने वाले ऋण का वितरण उचित ढंग से नहीं होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सुविधा सभी पर्वती नगर तथा गावों तक सीमित है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि ग्रामीण जनता इस सुविधा का अधिकाधिक लाभ उठा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि यह कहने का कोई आधार नहीं है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा रियायती दरों पर दिये जाने वाले ऋण उचित ढंग से नहीं दिये जाते ।

(ख) और (ग): जी नहीं । विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत 265 औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े और छोटे किसान विकास अभिकरण (एस० एफ० डी० ए०) सीमान्तिक कृषिक जिलों के सभी हकदार ऋणकर्ताओं को भी अब रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण दिये जाते हैं । इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि चुने हुए जिलों के ग्रामीण, अर्ध शहरी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पिछड़े इलाकों की ओर बैंक विशेष ध्यान दें ।

नये करेंसी नोटों का जारी किया जाना

3851. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार नये करेंसी नोट जारी करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने कितने मूल्य के नये करेंसी नोट छापे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक गंदे नोटों के स्थान पर नये नोटों की और आर्थिक गतिविधियों के विस्तार के अनुरुप अतिरिक्त मुद्रा की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रति वर्ष नये करसी नोट जारी करता है। नये करेंसी नोट अब नासिक प्रेस में बैंक द्वारा प्रति वर्ष भेजे जाने वाले मांग पत्रों के आधार पर छापे जाते हैं। दस रूपये और उससे अधिक मूल्यों के नोटों को इंटेलियन डिजाईन के अधुनिकतय तकनीक के आधार पर देवास स्थित नए बैंक नोट प्रेस में छापने का प्रस्ताव है। अनुमान है कि यह प्रेस अप्रैल, 1974 में चालू हो जावगा।

(ख) गति तीन वर्षों में नासिक प्रैस में छप गये करेंसी नोटों का मूल नीचे दिया गया

वर्ष	रूपये (करोड़)
1970	2253·255
1971	2663·454
1972	2907·630
1973 (नवम्बर तक)	2621·800

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की ब्याज दर में वृद्धि

3852. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रकृत बैंकों में ब्याज की दर बढ़ा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इससे सरकारी राजस्व में कितनी वृद्धि होगी।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सहित सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ऋण नीति, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949, की धारा 21 के अन्तर्गत भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए भारतीय रिजब बैंक द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये जाने वाले अनुदेशों से चालित होती है। चालू वर्ष के प्रारम्भ से बैंकों द्वारा जिस ऋण नीति पर बल दिया गया है वह यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये है कि बैंक ऋण से मुद्रावाहुल्य को बल न मिले। इस नीति के अनुसार में रिजर्व बैंक ने मई 1973 में बैंक दर 6 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 7 प्रतिशत कर दी और सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से उनके द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर की समीक्षा करने के लिये कहा था। पहली जून, 1973 से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक भी कुछ प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों, जिन्ह विशेष रूप से छूट दी गयी थी, कर छोड़कर बैंक ऋणों पर ऋण देने की न्यूनतम दर 10 प्रतिशत निर्धारित कर दी है। 17 नवम्बर, 1973 से लागू आस्थगित अदायगी के आधीर पर दिये गये ऋणों को छोड़ कर निर्यात ऋणों की न्यूनतम दर 7 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 8 प्रतिशत और हुंडियों को भुनाने की अन्तिम दर 8 से बढा कर 9 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है। चयनात्यक ऋण नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ऋणों के संबंध में ऋण देने की न्यूनतम दर भी अधिकांश मामलों में 12 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 13 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी थी।

पहली दिसम्बर, 1973 से ऋण देने की न्यूनतम दर 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 11 प्रतिशत और हुण्डियों को भुनाने की दर 9 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 9·5 प्रतिशत कर दी गयो है।

(ग): ब्याज की दरों में वृद्धि बैंक ऋणों की मांग के दवाब को रोकने

के विचार से की गयी है न कि सरकार के राजस्व में वृद्धि करने के लिये, यद्यपि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सरकार के राजस्व में कुछ वृद्धि हो सकती है।

अमरीकी सहायता

3853. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अमरीका ने भारत को किन किन क्षेत्रों में सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). दिसम्बर 1971 में, संयुक्त राज्य ने भारत को देय विकास ऋणों के एक भाग को देना बंद कर दिया था और उसने मई 1973 में फिर से विकास ऋण देना शुरु कर दिया था। 1972 और 1973 के वर्षों में अमरीका से कोई नया विकास ऋण नहीं मिला।

अमरीकी सहायता बन्द किये जाने के बाद देशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने, आयात प्रतिस्थापन की गति तेज करने तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किये गये हैं। जिन मामलों में आयात करना अनिवार्य है उनमें, अन्य ऋणों के अन्तर्गत तथा रुपया अदायगी क्षेत्रों से माल उपलब्ध करने के वैकल्पिक स्त्रोतों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और जिन मामलों में ऐसा करना संभव नहीं है, उनमें यथासंभव सीमा तक मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन किया जा रहा है।

नियंत्रित कपड़े की कीमत में वृद्धि

3854. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नियंत्रित कपड़े की कीमत में वृद्धि करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी ; और

(ख) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख): नियन्त्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन, वितरण तथा कीमतों के संबंध में विद्यमान प्रणाली के संशोधन का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Independent Organisation for dealing in Import Trade of Dry Fruits

3855. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge profit has been made by the fruit traders recently before and after Dewali connection with the sale of dry fruits; and

(b) if so, whether Government are in a position to set up an independent organisation for dealing in import trade of dry fruits; and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is proposed to canalise the import of dry fruit through the S.T.C. in order to ensure its supply to consumers at reasonable prices.

Contraband Gold seized from a Hotel in Bombay

3856. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraband gold valued lakhs of rupees was seized by the Customs Officials from a posh Hotel in South Bombay on 9th November, 1973;

(b) whether large scale contraband gold and ornaments were seized from the various parts of the country during the months of September, October and November, 1973; and

(c) if so, what strong measures are being taken to check this large scale smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Contraband gold valued at about Rs. 7.8 lakhs at Indian market rate was seized from a Hotel in Bombay on 9th November, 1973.

(b) The value of the contraband gold and jewellery seized by the Customs authorities during the month of September, 1973 is given below:—

Commodity	Value at Indian market rate (Rs. Lakhs)
Gold	12.28
Jewellery . . .	0.4

Similar information for October and November, 1973 is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The following steps have been taken to check smuggling of gold into the country:—

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. The Customs Act, 1962 was amended in 1969 making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes. The question of augmenting anti-smuggling staff and of acquisition of fast sea-going launches is under active consideration. The position is kept under constant review.

Steps for Development of Airports

3857. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the development of airports in various States of the country; and

(b) the approximate amounts to be spent for the development of each airport during this year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The development of aerodromes is a continuous process and efforts are constantly being made to improve them and provide better facilities consistent with operational requirements and availability of resources. The airlines are consulted as necessary and improvements are made and facilities provided to the extent possible in accordance with the standards and guidelines given by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

(b) A statement giving the information audit circle-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5939/73]. Information about the expenditure to be incurred at each aerodrome is not readily available.

Export of Cement and Steel to Nepal

3858. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has desired to import Indian steel and cement;

(b) whether the matter has been looked into; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). India has been supplying steel and cement to Nepal for a number of years. Nepal has recently asked India for increased supplies of several commodities including steel and cement. The matter is receiving Government's attention.

गत दो वर्षों में बरामद की गई जाली मुद्रा का मूल्य

3859. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में देश में बरामद किये गये जाली नोटों का भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना मूल्य है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): पिछले दो वर्षों (1971 और 1972) में देश में पकड़े गये जाली करेंसी नोटों का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा के रूप में 4,26,073 रुपये था । चालू वर्ष में (नवम्बर तक) पकड़े गये ऐसे नोटों का मूल्य 2,13,516 रुपये बताया गया है ।

दिल्ली में बरामद किये गये तस्करी माल का मूल्य

3860. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्ष में दिल्ली में बरामद किये गये तस्करी के माल का भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना मूल्य है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): जून, 1973 से अक्तूबर, 1973 के पांच महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 24 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया था ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

3861. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) इनमें कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) और (ख) : वित्त मंत्रालय खास में काम करने वाले नियमित कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान संख्या 4004 है जिनमें से 981 अस्थायी हैं ।

गुजरात में तस्करी के माल का बरामद होना

3862. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात में कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का माल बरामद किया गया ;

(ख) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) बरामद माल में सोने का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में गुजरात में पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल का मूल्य निम्नानुसार है :—

1971	229 लाख रुपये
1972	251 लाख रुपये
1973 (नवम्बर तक)	391 लाख रुपये

(ख) उपर्युक्त मामलों में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है—

1971	226
1972	81
1973 (नवम्बर तक)	107

उपलब्ध साक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध व्यक्तिगत दंड लगाने के लिए फौजदारी मुकदमा चलाया जाता है तथा/अथवा विभागी कार्यवाही, की जाती है।

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने का भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

1971	52.0 लाख रुपये
1972	6.8 लाख रुपये
1973 (नवम्बर तक)	1.5 लाख रुपये

आबकारी विभाग द्वारा छापे मारने पर वाराणसी की एक दुकान से बरामद किये गये स्वर्ण आभूषण

3863. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर 1973 में वाराणसी में किसी दुकानदार की दुकान में छापा मारने के समय आबकारी विभाग के अधिकारियों को लगभग 8 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के स्वर्ण आभूषण मिले थे ; और

(ख) संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) (क). 11 नवम्बर, 1973 को गोरखपुर के सीमाशुल्क निवारण प्रभाग के अधिकारियों ने वाराणसी में मैसर्स स्वर्ण आभूषण भंडार के व्यापार स्थान से शुद्ध सोना, सोने के गहने, सोने के पुराने और टूटे हुए गहने, जवाहारात और भारतीय मुद्रा पकड़ी, जिन सब का मूल्य 6,71,291 रुपये है। उक्त स्थान पर पाये गये 23,500 रुपये मूल्य के नकली नगीने चांदी के सिक्के और गहने तथा इनके साथ ही पांच रुपये और दस पैसे के सिक्कों को जिनका वजन 5.8 किलोग्राम है, विभागीय कब्जे में तब तक के लिये लिया गया है जब तक दुकान का मालिक अथवा अन्य कोई दावेदार विभाग के सामने पेश नहीं होता।

(ख) मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Deposits made in Nationalised Banks in Bihar

3864. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits made in the nationalised banks of the Bihar State during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the total amount of loan distributed through the banks in Bihar State during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). As at the end of December, 1972 the total outstanding deposits and advances of public sector banks, including nationalised banks, in Bihar amounted to Rs. 367 crores and Rs. 110 crores respectively.

Arrest of Foreigners on charges of smuggling

3865. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners arrested during the period from September, 1973 to November, 1973 in connection with smuggling rackets; and

(b) the countries to which they belong and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) 80 foreigners were arrested during the period from September to November, 1973 in connection with smuggling.

(b) These foreigners belong to the following countries:—

Bangla Desh—31, Pakistan—11, Dubai—8, Sri Lanka—6, Australia—4, Britain—3, Germany—3, Italy—2, U.S.A.—2, Belgium—1, Canada—1, Denmark—1, Iran—1, Japan—1, Nepal—1, Singapore—1, Sweden—1, Switzerland—1, and Tibet—1.

3 foreigners have been convicted, 9 have been handed over to the Police for trial under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Investigations in cases against rest of the foreigners are in progress.

Change in Constitution and working of Tea Board

3866. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution and working of the Tea Board, Calcutta are going to be changed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the broad outlines of the changes which are intended to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Task Force for tea set up for evolving a viable and long term strategy for the growth of the tea industry and promotion of export are *inter-alia* examining the changes that are necessary in the functioning of the Tea Board. Their report in this regard is awaited.

Allotment of Imported Raw Cashew Nuts to Factories

3867. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Corporation of India decided not to make any allotments of imported raw cashew nuts to factories which do not conform to the law relating to the payment of minimum wages to its workmen; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revised Import Trade Control Policy, *inter alia*, stipulates that any factory which does not conform to the provisions of applicable laws relating to safety, conditions of service or fixation and payment of wages to the workmen will not be eligible for allotment of imported raw cashewnuts from Cashew Corporation of India.

Officers of Preventive Department

3868. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that officers and employees of the Preventive Section of the Central Excise Department, deputed to check smuggling of goods, are secretly provided with firearms, fast moving launches, motor vehicles and other modern equipments;

(b) whether there is any risk insurance provided for them; and

(c) the amenities provided to them at present and what further improvement Government intends to make?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Vehicles, launches, fire-arms and other equipment are already available with the staff deputed to check smuggling of goods. The position is kept under constant review and requisite measures are taken to provide additional equipment and of a better type. The usual amenities, as admissible to other Central Government employees, are available to them. They are also eligible to earn cash reward in addition to overtime allowance as per rules. No risk insurance has been provided for them.

Criteria for giving Reward to Officers of Customs Department

3869. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present method of payment of cash rewards to customs officials who were responsible for seizing smuggled goods;

(b) the criteria adopted for deciding the proportion of reward amount; and

(c) the steps taken for the prompt disbursement of reward money to officials?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Except in exceptional cases, Collectors sanction rewards up to limits specified for different classes of officers. In the case of class II gazetted officers the limit works out to about 3 months' pay and in the case of non-gazetted staff to about 4 months' pay. Beyond these limits, rewards can be sanctioned by Government only in exceptional cases. Further, the maximum amount available for disbursement of reward to Customs Officials is upto Rs. 20 per Tola in Gold Bullion seizure cases and upto 10 per cent of the value of seized goods in other cases. Within these ceilings the quantum of reward payable to each customs official is determined having regard to the role played by him in each seizure case, and factors like personal hazards to which he was exposed, the initiative, drive, skill, ingenuity, vigilance, resourcefulness of extraordinary character etc. displayed by him and not normally expected of him in the performance of his allotted duties. Ordinarily a case becomes ripe for payment of reward to Government employees after the seized goods finally vest in Government, *i.e.*, the seized goods are confiscated and the confiscation order is sustained if any appeal/revision or a court case is filed. However, in respect of certain specified types of seizures where ultimate confiscation is not in doubt, it is permissible to pay reward after adjudication orders resulting in confiscation of these goods have been passed except to those officials whose testimony is to be relied upon for adjudication or for prosecution of offenders.

Instructions have been issued for prompt payment of reward as soon as a case becomes ripe for the purpose. The Collectors' powers to sanction reward within the prescribed ceiling and also the powers of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors looking after the preventive work in the Collectorates/ Custom Houses have been enhanced.

Engine trouble in Boeing Aircraft while flying between Delhi and Madras

3870. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Boeing aircraft while flying between Delhi and Madras developed engine trouble and the aircraft lost its balance and panic stricken passengers screamed desparately while the trays, cups and food were thrown away and air-hostesses fell down;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent this kind of situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (a) to (c). There has been no report of any engine trouble on the Boeing flight between Delhi and Madras. It is possible that due to the aircraft entering or passing through an 'air pocket' there might have been a bump resulting in a situation of the type described.

Smuggling of Gold into India

3872. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the termination of two tier gold price system by U.S.A. and six other European countries, the smuggling of gold into India is likely to increase; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) After the termination of the agreement that the Central Banks of these countries will not sell gold at a price above the international monetary rate, the price of gold in foreign countries had fallen and stayed lower for about a fortnight. But from 28th November, it again jumped up and, in fact, ruled at a price higher than that prevailing before the termination of the agreement. There has, therefore, been no effect in the smuggling of gold. It is not practicable to predict future trend of gold prices and their consequential effect on gold smuggling.

(b) The following steps have however, been taken to prevent smuggling of gold into the country:—

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention, etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes. In 1963, the Gold Control Act was introduced with a view *inter alia* to supplementing the anti-smuggling efforts with a detailed system of control over internal transactions in gold so as to make the circulation of smuggled gold more difficult. From 1st September, 1973 the Gold (Control) Act has been amended to provide deterrent punishment for certain offences. The position is kept under constant review.

लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में प्रतिवेदन का प्रस्तुतीकरण

3873. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कपड़े के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों को सरकार ने लागू कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उससे सामान्य जनता को क्या लाभ हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो की सिफारिश अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

निर्यात नीति संकल्प की क्रियान्विति

3874. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या जुलाई 1970 में सभा-पटल पर रखा गया निर्यात नीति संकल्प पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप 1972 और 1973 में क्रमशः निर्यात व्यापार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : निर्यात नीति संकल्प का कार्यान्वयन एक सतत प्रतिक्रिया है और इसकी प्रगति का मूल्यांकन नियमित रूप से किया जाता है। हाल ही में, सरकार ने पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना तथा बाद की अवधि के लिये एक दीर्घकालिक नीति की सिफारिश करने के प्रयोजनार्थ प्रो० एस० चक्रवर्ती, सदस्य, योजना आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किया है। इस कार्यकारी दल के विचारार्थ विषयों में निर्यात नीति संकल्प की समीक्षा भी शामिल है। दल ने अभी अपने विचार विमर्श पूरे नहीं किये हैं और उसे अभी अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करना है।

1972-73 के दौरान भारत से हुए निर्यात (पुनर्निर्यातों सहित) 1901 करोड़ रुपये के थे जब कि 1971-72 के दौरान 1608 करोड़ रु० के हुए थे। इससे वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान निर्यातों में 353 करोड़ रु० अथवा लगभग 22 प्रतिशत वृद्धि पता चलता है।

Arrears of Central Taxes

3875. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of arrears of Income-tax, Wealth tax and Estate duty at the close of year 1971-72, 1972-73 and the amount recovered during these years;

(b) the progress made by Government so far in streamlining the tax collection machinery; and

(c) the names of parties against whom arrears of Income-tax of Rs. 5 lakhs or more are outstanding as on 31st October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a)

(In crores of rupees)

Nature of tax	Net arrears outstanding as at the end of 1971-72	Net arrears outstanding as at the end of 1972-73	Arrears recovered during 1971-72	Arrears recovered during 1972-73
Income-tax . . .	438·60	483·10	87·30	90·56
Wealth Tax	5·22	13·79*	3·33	3·94
Estate Duty . . .	6·69	7·64*	2·15	2·16

*Provisional figures

(b) A statement showing the progress made by the Government in streamlining the tax collection machinery is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5940/73].

(c) The information regarding the names of parties against whom arrears of Income-tax of Rs. 5 lakhs or more are outstanding as on 31st October, 1973 is not readily available. However, information regarding names of assessees against whom arrears of Income-tax of Rs. 5 lakhs or more are outstanding as on 31st March, 1973 is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5940/73].

Impact of termination of two-tier gold system on India

3876. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States and six other

European countries have decided to terminate the 2-tier Gold system with immediate effect;

(b) if so, its effect on India's market; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement reached among the U.S., Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland in March 1968 not to buy gold from the market nor to sell gold to the London or any other gold market or to monetary authorities to replace any gold sold in private markets, was terminated on 14th November, 1973.

(b) International price of gold tends to affect the behaviour of gold prices in India. Although there was some fall in the international price of gold immediately after the announcement of the termination of the agreement, there has not been much activity in gold markets since then, and prices have tended to stabilise. Prices of gold in India in the last three weeks have tended to move in sympathy with international price.

(c) The 1968 agreement on the two-tier gold system was concluded among U.S. and six other countries, who have now decided to terminate it. This action does not directly affect the Indian economy or the exchange rate of the Indian rupee. The Government of India is, however, keeping a close watch on developments in the international monetary field as a result of the termination of this agreement.

Average population served per Bank in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

3877. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average population on 30th June, 1973 served per Bank in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, separately;

(b) the average area served per Bank in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to encourage the opening of new Branches of Banks in view of the large average area served per Bank in Himachal Pradesh as compared to other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The population and average area per bank office in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana as on June 30, 1973 was as follows:—

	Population per bank office	Average area per bank office (Sq. Kms.)
Himachal Pradesh .	25,000	409
Punjab	18,000	65
Haryana .	30,000	131

(c) Under the Lead Bank Scheme, the lead banks have been entrusted with the responsibility of bringing about an integrated development of banking services in their lead districts. The lead banks have surveyed the districts with a view to assessing the credit gaps and identifying suitable growth centres for opening bank offices. During the last four years, the banks have been following a policy of opening larger number of offices in hitherto under-banked areas. In Himachal Pradesh, the number of commercial bank offices increased from 42 as at the end of June, 1969 to 139 as at the end of August, 1973. The commercial banks hold 37 more licenses/allotments for opening bank offices at 36 centres.

Collection of Central Taxes

3878. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax, Central Excise Duty, Wealth Tax, Estate

Duty, Gift tax and Customs duty collected in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and J. & K. during the financial years 1971-72 and 1972-73, separately; and

(b) the amount paid to each of these States out of these collections under each of these heads for these years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The following two statements giving the requisite information (i) statement showing the figures of collection of Income-tax, Wealth Tax, Estate duty and Gift tax from the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax Patiala I and II (whose jurisdiction extends to the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir) during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73—Statement (i) and (ii) a statement showing the collection of Customs and Central Excise Duties from the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73—Statement II are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5941/73].

(b) Statement III showing the amounts transferred to the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 as their share of Income-tax, Union Excise duties and Estate Duty is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5941/73] Corporation tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Customs duty are not shareable with State Governments.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Industrial Sector in Himachal Pradesh

3879. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the Nationalised Banks to the Industrial Sector in Himachal Pradesh during the last three financial years;

(b) the amount of loan advanced by these Banks to the Industrial Units during the corresponding period preceding nationalisation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve credit facilities for Industries in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The total amount of credit granted by the public sector banks (14 nationalised banks and State Bank of India Group) to the industrial sector as a whole (comprising large as well as small scale industries) in Himachal Pradesh and outstanding as on the last Friday of December, 1972 stood at Rs. 317 lakhs.

Data for other years, both pre-nationalisation and post-nationalisation, for the industrial sector as a whole are not available. However, the information relating to outstanding advances of fourteen nationalised banks (excluding State Bank of India Group) to small scale Industries is indicated below.

(Rupees in lakhs)

As on the last Friday of	Outstanding advances of 14 nationalised banks to small scale industry in Himachal Pradesh
June 1969 .	2·39
March 1971 . . .	4·69
March 1972 .	10·15
March 1973 .	24·66*

*Provisional

(c) In Himachal Pradesh commercial banks and all-India term lending institutions are resorting to an integrated approach to stimulate industrial growth. To achieve this objective the all-India term-lending institutions, under the overall guidance of a Committee of Direction, have conducted a survey of the State. The main points emerging from

this survey were discussed by the Committee of Direction with the State Government authorities in May, 1973. The inter-institutional group consisting of the representatives of the State Government, State Level Financial institutions, all-India term-lending institutions, commercial banks with 'lead' responsibility in different districts and the Reserve Bank of India is looking after, *inter alia*, the follow-up work connected with this survey.

For providing assistance to small scale industry, public sector banks provide funds on liberal basis. They keep constant watch over the credit needs of this sector and initiate suitable credit schemes to suit the requirements of borrowers.

Cash Assistance for Export of Potassium Permanganate

3880. SHRI S. L. PEJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered during the years 1970 to 1972 any cash assistance for export of potassium permanganate;

(b) how many companies have availed of this cash a assistance concession and what was the quantum of cash assistance paid to such companies during 1970-72; and

(c) the total foreign exchange earned by such export during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Cash Assistance at the rate of 15 per cent on the export of Potassium Permanganate was admissible upto September, 1970. It was withdrawn from October, 1970.

(b) The information regarding payment of Cash Assistance is compiled for the group "Chemicals and Allied Products" as a whole and not separately for individual commodities.

(c) Export of Potassium Permanganate for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 is as under:—

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
24	10	1

Air Service from Bombay to Ratnagiri and Bombay to Karad and Jalgaon

3881. SHRI S. L. PEJE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have recommended the Central Government to operate air service from Bombay to Ratnagiri and Bombay to Karad and Jalgaon;

(b) whether in the absence of quick air travel facilities, economic and industrial development of these regions is lagging behind;

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by the Central Government to operate these services; and

(d) whether Government intends to permit private companies to operate these services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No recommendations have been received from the Government of Maharashtra for operation of air services between Bombay and Ratnagiri and Bombay to Karad and Jalgaon. In any case, the aerodromes at Ratnagiri, Karad and Jalgaon, which are maintained by the Government of Maharashtra, are suitable for operation by DC-3 aircraft and only in fair weather.

There is no objection to a private operator on these routes provided he fulfils the requirements laid down in Schedule XI to the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

Pending Insurance claims pertaining to Fatal Accidents

3882. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Insurance claims mainly pertaining to fatal accidents pending before the Tribunals all over the country and since when they are pending; and

(b) whether Governments have issued any instructions in this regard and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Information regarding the number of claims arising from fatal motor vehicle accidents, which are pending before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals, is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) There has been no reason to believe that claims have remained pending before the Tribunals for want of action on the part of the Custodians and, therefore, it has not been necessary for Government to issue any instructions to the Custodians in this behalf.

जहानाबाद (गया) स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा ऋण के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र

3883. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहानाबाद (गया) स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को अपने 'लघु व्यवसाय वित्त व्यवस्था' योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त हुये और स्वीकृत आवेदन पत्रों में उल्लिखित राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या आवेदन पत्रों की स्वीकृति के संदर्भ में उपरोक्त बैंक के एजेन्ट के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायत मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की और संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

स्टेनलेस स्टील तथा नायलन धागे पर उत्पादन शुल्क तथा अन्य कर

3884. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय स्टेनलेस स्टील तथा नायलन धागे के मूल्य में उत्पादन शुल्क तथा अन्य करों का अंश कितना है ; और

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं को कुछ राहत देने के विचार से सरकार की करों में कितनी कमी करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) देश में उत्पादित स्टेनलेस स्टील तथा नाइलान धागे के मूल्य में, वर्तमान में लगाये जा रहे उत्पादन-शुल्क का अंश नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

(I) स्टेनलेस स्टील :

स्टेनलेस स्टील पर टेरिफ की मद सं० 26–क के अन्तर्गत आने वाले "लोहा अथवा इस्पात उत्पाद" के रूप में केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क लगता है । कोल्ड रोल्ड शीटों पर उत्पादनशुल्क का भार 325/- रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन (मूल) तथा 243.75 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन (अतिरिक्त) है ।

स्टेनलेस स्टील की सलाखों और छड़ों पर उत्पादनशुल्क का अंश 165/- रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन (मूल) तथा 123.75 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन (अतिरिक्त) है ।

(II) नाइलान धागा

नाइलान धागे पर शुल्क का निर्धारण केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद सं० 18 क अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। जहां फिलामेंट धागे पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क की दर 5.85 ० प्रति किलोग्राम स 38.50 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम तक घटती बढ़ती रहती है जो धागे के डनियर समूह पर निर्भर करती है, कते हुए धागे पर शुल्क की दर 15/- रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० है जो तन्तु अवस्था में उस पर लगने वाले 30/- रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० की दर के अतिरिक्त है ।

विक्रय कर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाया जाता है जिसकी दर प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है ।

(ख) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Amount of Loan given to Peasants with Land Below Ten Acres by Public Sector Financial Institutions

3885. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of loans given to peasants with lands below ten acres by public sector financial institutions, like Nationalised Banks and L.I.C. in the course of last two years; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) According to the latest available information, as at the end of March, 1973, the outstandings of direct agricultural advances to farmers owning below 10 acres stood at Rs. 109.31 crores against Rs. 117.67 crores to those with holdings above 10 acres.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India does not provide loans directly to the farmers for agricultural purposes.

Deposit Mobilisation in Nationalised Banks

3886. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposit mobilisation in the nationalised banks during the last two years;

(b) whether it is commensurate with the generation of incomes during the above period; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken to improve the deposit mobilisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). During the two years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (July-June) the aggregate deposits of the 14 nationalised banks increased by Rs. 703 crores and Rs. 844 crores respectively, recording an average annual growth rate of 20 per cent. This was higher than the rate of growth of incomes during these years. As the banks have to operate on the deposits they are able to mobilise, they formulate and adopt, from time to time, a variety of innovative schemes designed to meet the requirements of different categories of savers. Besides extending their branch network significantly, the banks are devoting greater attention to the development and promotional work for stepping up their deposit mobilisation.

Income-Tax on Gratuity and Retrenchment Compensation paid to Industrial Workers

3887. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad has made a plea to Government for exemption from payment of Income-tax on gratuity and retrenchment compensation paid to the workers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Imposition of Statutory Cloth Control on all Varieties of Cloth

3888. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the factors which prevented Government from imposing statutory cloth control on all varieties of cloth;

(b) the reasons for introducing a scheme of voluntary cloth control;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said voluntary control led to extraordinary earnings by the textile industry; and

(d) the concrete steps Government are taking to reduce the abnormal prices of cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is not considered necessary or feasible to impose control on all varieties of cloth. The profitability and modernisation/renovation programme of the Textile Industry is likely to be affected adversely by the imposition of control on all varieties of cloth. This may lead to fall in production. The pattern of production, involving both organised and decentralised sectors, also renders total control an impractical proposition.

(b) The Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme has been brought into force, as an interim measure, to check undue rise in the price of wearable varieties of medium and coarse categories of mill-made cotton cloth, pending consideration of long term statutory measures.

(c) Some allegations have been made in this regard.

(d) A revised scheme to control the prices of cotton cloth is being worked out.

Delegations sent Abroad

3889. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many official delegations have been sent abroad since the introduction of austerity measures orders issued on 23rd August, 1973 and what have been the composition and purpose of such delegations; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on these delegations including foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Development of Nandan Kanan (Orissa) as a Tourist Centre in Fourth Plan

3890. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had made any provision for the development of Nandan Kanan as a Tourist Centre in the Fourth plan;

(b) if so, what was the money allotted for it and how much has been spent by now;

(c) what are the annual earnings from Nandan Kanan by way of ticket sales and other income; and

(d) the broad outlines of further programme of improvement of Nandan Kanan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No specific provision was made by Departments of Tourism, Forestry and Agriculture of Orissa State Government during Fourth Plan to development Nandan Kanan as a tourist centre;

(b) The State Agriculture Department have a provision of Rs. 16.67 lakhs for development of Botanical Garden out of which Rs. 11.91 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of the current financial year. The anticipated non-Plan expenditure for development of the Botanical Garden upto the end of current year is Rs. 4.96 lakhs. Forest Department have spent Rs. 14.71

lakhs for development of Lake and Zoological Park upto 1972-73 and propose to spend Rs. 7.31 lakhs by the end of current year.

(c) Annual earnings collected by Forest Department are detailed below:—

Year	Ticket sale	Other source	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	30,119	6,805	36,924
1970-71	42,065	9,717	51,782
1971-72	44,035	24,570	68,605
1972-73	55,722	37,108	92,830

(d) A five year development scheme for department of Zoological Park of Nandan Kanan has been proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan of the Central Tourist Department. The Agricultural Department have also a proposal for development of Botanical Garden during the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 23 lakhs. The projects for inclusion in the Fifth Plan, have, however, yet to be finalised.

Foreign aid during Fifth Plan

3891. DR. SARADISH ROY:
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which India has approached for loan and aid for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the outcome of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Discussions have been held on our economic relations with friendly countries and more recently such discussions have taken place with West Germany, France, USSR and Czechoslovakia.

(b) The outcome of the talks with West Germany are contained in the joint statement issued at the end of the visit of Dr. Eppler, Minister for Economic Cooperation.

During discussions with the French Minister for France, it has been agreed that Interministerial Groups will be formed on both sides which could draw Plans for Indo-French economic cooperation on a long term basis. France has also offered a credit of 300 French Francs (approximately Rs. 51 crores) for establishment of fertilizer plants in the country.

An agreement has been signed with USSR covering the period of 15 years to further develop and strengthen economic and technical cooperation as well as trade between the two countries under which USSR would continue to assist in our economic development.

An agreement has been signed with Czechoslovakia for a credit of Rs. 80 crores.

Scheme to develop Darjeeling as a Tourist Centre

3892. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to develop Darjeeling as a Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism is expanding the existing Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling at a cost of Rs. 4.22 lakhs and is also constructing a Youth Hostel there at a cost of Rs. 3.45 lakhs. The work on these projects is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 1974.

In addition, 2 mini-buses and 2 jeeps at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs have been provided by the Central Government to the State Government for use of tourists visiting Darjeeling.

In the Fifth Plan the India Tourism Development Corporation purposes to construct a 50-room motel at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs at Siliguri which will cater to the road traffic proceeding to Darjeeling and the States in the Eastern Region.

Export of Roses and Wigs by S.T.C.

3893. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation's efforts to build up export of roses and wigs have failed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Export of roses has been given up by the S.T.C. on account of inadequate availability of export quality roses and severe competition in foreign markets.

As regards Wigs, exports had made good progress from 1966-67 to 1968-69 but received a severe set back thereafter due to severe competition from low priced synthetic wigs.

Import of Books by S.T.C.

3894. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has made in the import of books; and

(b) if so, what is the criteria in choosing the titles for import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The STC had already placed orders on about 1500 foreign publishers for supply of about 7000 journals for 21 universities/institutions in India. The Corporation is now processing import of costly books and reference books on science & technology, in consultation with various universities.

Foreign Exchange Earnings through Export of Mica

3895. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last three years for export of mica?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The amount of foreign exchange earned during the last three years from export of mica and mica products was as follows:—

	Rs. Crores
1970-71	17.16
1971-72	17.57
1972-73	19.82

Tourist Week Celebrations in Kerala in 1972.

3896. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested for a suitable Central Grant to cover the expenditure incurred by the Kerala Government for the Tourist Week Celebrations in 1972;

(b) if so, whether the grant has been released, and if not, the reasons therefor: and

(c) when the grant is likely to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir. However, Kerala Tourist Development Corporation Ltd. approached the Department of Tourism in June 1973 for a grant-in-aid to celebrate Tourist Week to coincide with the Onam Festival during 1973.

(b) and (c). A number of States have in the past observed such occasions and met the cost from their own resources. No provision exists in the budget of the Central Department of Tourism for grants to States for such purposes. It was therefore not found possible to accede to the request of the Kerala TDC in this behalf.

Alleged sale/transfer of import Licence for fishing trawlers in Kerala.

3897. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing trawlers are permitted to be sold or transferred to other parties once the trawlers for fishing are allowed to be imported by a licence;

(b) if so, how many parties sold or transferred the licences to other parties in Kerala during the last three years;

(c) the names of such parties who sold or transferred their licences during the last three years;

(d) the action taken by the Government against them; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Procurement of specific quantity of raw jute from cultivators to meet heavy export demand

3898. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Jute Licensing Control Order Governmnet have issued orders and have asked the Jute Mills all over the country to buy specific quantity of raw Jute from the cultivators to meet the heavy export demand;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the response of the Jute Mills thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Jute Commissioner issued Orders under the Jute (Licensing Control) Order in October and November, 1973 directing the mills to purchase a quantity of 12.54 lakhs bales and 12.50 lakhs bales respectively. The mills were also directed to maintain a prescribed minimum stocks of 12.47 lakhs bales and 21.88 lakhs bales respectively during these months under the said Order. The returns received from 64 and 67 mills for the months of October show that these mills have purchased a total quantity of 11.30 lakhs bales of raw jute during October as against their quota of 11.58 lakhs bales. The stock held by these mills at the end of October were of the order of 12.78 lakhs bales as against prescribed limit of 11.96 lakhs bales. These measures were essentially for maintaining raw jute prices at reasonable levels.

Shifting of city booking office of Indian Airlines in Agartala.

3899. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the City Booking Office of Indian Airlines in Agartala is going to be shifted from the present building; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The present accommodation is inadequate. Moreover, the land-lord has been refusing to carry out necessary repairs to the building and has also given notice to the Corporation to vacate the permises.

Development of Bhatkal Airport.

3900. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether preference is proposed to be given for the development of Bhatkal airport in place of Hubli which has two airports at Belgaum and Kolhapur within an air distance of 50 and 100 miles respectively; and

(b) what is the distance between Hubli, Belgaum, Kolhapur and Dabolim as the crow flies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) No such proposals is under consideration.

(b). The distances are:

Hubli—Belgaum 40 Nautical Miles

Hubli—Kolhapur 92 Nautical Miles

Hubli—Dabolim 72 Nautical Miles.

Indian goods having consumer acceptability in U.S.S.R.

3901. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to steate:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. is the biggest buyer of Indian goods;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the goods U.S.S.R. is taking from India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During 1972-73 India's exports to USSR were of the value of Rs. 304.82 crores, which were the highest to any single country.

(b) This reflects the growth of trade between India and USSR.

(c) Besides commodities like cashew kernels, jute manufactures, hides & skins, cotton textiles, tea, coffee, castor oil, de-oiled cakes, tobacco, spices, etc. USSR is buying manufactured goods like garage equipment, aluminium power cables, ready-made garments, footwear, drugs & medicines, wire enamel, surgical instruments, woollen knitewear, storage batteries, etc.

Decision on Independent Air Safety Body

3902. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering any proposal to have an independent air safety body; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). This matter is being examined by the Committee set up to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department. It will still take some time for the Committee to submit its report, and for Government to take a decision thereon.

Cargo craft on Calcutta Agartala Route

3903. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has been requested to place Cargo-craft on Calcutta-Agartala route; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received by Indian Airlines for the operation of an exclusive cargo service on the Calcutta-Agartala route. In any case, the Corporation is unable to operate such services because of its tight fleet position.

Establishent of a modern Jute Mill in Bihar

3904. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be placed to state:

(a) the progress made towards establishing modern jute mills in Bihar; and

(b) if none, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It has been decided to allow M/s Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation to set up a jute mill the State with a production capacity of 16,000 Metric Tonnes per annum. The Letter of Intent is under issue.

Increase in Rate of Bonus to Policy Holders as a result of increase in L.I.C.'s Business

3905. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bonus by Life Insurance Corporation to policy holders in the shape of profits has remained the same for the last many years;

(b) the rate of bonus on whole life and endowment policies declared in 1969, 1971 and 1973; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the rate of bonus or to decrease the rate of premium in view of increasing business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The rate of bonus for participating policies depends on the surplus emerging at the biennial actuarial valuation of the financial condition of the business of the Corporation. The bonuses declared at the LIC's valuations are summarised below:-

Valuation as on	Rate per thousand sum assured per annum	
	Whole-life policies	Endowment policies
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
31-12-57	14·00	12·80
31-12-59	14·00	12·80
31-1-61	14·00	12·80
31-3-63	17·50	14·00
31-3-65	20·00	16·00
31-3-67	20·00	16·00
31-3-69	22·00	17·60
31-3-71	22·00	17·60

The actuarial valuation as at 31-3-73 of the Corporation's business is in progress and the rate of bonus to be declared will be determined on the basis of results of the said valuation.

There is no proposal to reduce the rates of premium.

Claims of Life Insurance Policies pending in Delhi Division of L.I.C.

3906. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims on Life Insurance Policies pending in the Delhi Division of Life Insurance Corporation of India for more than 3 months, 8 months, one year and more than a year, respectively as on the 31st October, 1973;

(b) the steps taken to expedite settlement of pending claims and when they are likely to be settled; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that a claim is settled within a period of not more than 60 days in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA RHATGI): (a).

Duration	Number of claims pending as on 31-10-73 in Delhi Divisional Office	
	Death Claims*	Maturity claims
More than three months but less than six months	299	482
More than six months but less than one year . . .	215	688
More than one year	487	692

Separate information regarding claims pending six to nine months is not available.

*In respect of two units *viz.* Bharat and Lakshmi, the information included (relating to death claims) is as on 30-9-73.

(b) and (c): It is not possible to lay down a time-limit for the disposal of claims because the pendency is also attributable to a large variety of causes beyond the LIC's control, such as non-submission of discharge forms/policy documents, age proof, proof of title (in case of death claim) etc. The LIC is alive to the need for improving the service to the policy holders and for setting the claims expeditiously. It also pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, where the settlement of the claims is delayed in its offices for more than 30 days in the case of maturity claims and for more than 60 days in the case of death claims.

Complaints in regard to irregularities in Baldev Bank of Gwalior

3907. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain specific complaints of irregularities regarding the Baldev Bank of Gwalior;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over the management of this Bank; and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have received a copy of a complaint addressed to the Chairman, State Bank of India, containing allegations of misbehaviour and bad management of a general nature against the Chairman of Krishnaram Baldev Bank Ltd.

(c). The State Bank of India proposes to acquire the business of Krishnaram Baldev Bank Ltd., under section 35 of the State Bank of India Act. The Board of Directors of both the banks have approved the scheme which is now under examination in the Reserve Bank of India. No date has yet been fixed for the acquisition of the business of Krishnaram Baldev Bank Ltd. by the State Bank of India.

1973-74 में ऊन और ऊनी सामान के निर्यात में कमी

3908. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के पहले पांच महीनों में ऊन और ऊनी सामान का निर्यात बहुत कम होकर 19.75 करोड़ रु० का रह गया है जब कि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में 22.06 करोड़ रु० का निर्यात हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस वित्त वर्ष की शेष अवधि में उक्त कमी पूरी करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) जी हां।

(ख) कच्ची ऊन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत में असामान्य वृद्धि तथा निर्यातकों को उनके निर्यातित माल की उचित एकक कीमत पाने में असमर्थता का ऊनी नीटवियर्स तथा मिनेसिलेनियस परिधानों के निर्यात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है, जबकि स्वदेशी बाजार में कच्ची ऊन की कीमतों में हुई भारी वृद्धि का कार्पेटों के निर्यात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ग) सरकार ने, विभिन्न ऊनी मदों की उच्चतम कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं जिससे ऊनी उत्पादों के निर्यात के बदले निर्यातकों को बेहतर एकक कीमत मिल सकेगी। कार्पेटों के निर्यातकों को किफायती कीमतों पर कच्ची ऊन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से कच्ची ऊन पर जिसका निर्यात उच्चतम सीमा के अधीन भी कर दिया गया है, 25 प्रतिशत का निर्यात शुल्क लागू कर दिया है।

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के 'पैसेंजर टर्मीनल कमप्लेक्स' का विकास कार्य

3909. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के 'पैसेंजर टर्मिनल कमप्लेक्स' का विकास करने के लिये कुछ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए कुल कितनी भूमि ली गई है ; और

(ग) विकास कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली विमान क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये, जिसमें यात्री है, टर्मिनल काम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण भी शामिल है अब तक 2735.46 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है । काम्पलेक्स के डिजाइन व प्लान तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

New Branches proposed to be opened by Nationalised Banks in Bihar during the next three years

3910. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Branches to be opened in Bihar by the Nationalised Banks in the next three years; and

(b) the places where these Branches are to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has asked the commercial banks to draw up Three Year Rolling Plans for Branch Expansion. The Plan for the first year is to be more detailed, while those for the subsequent years are to be in aggregative terms proposals for opening offices during 1973, received from banks in pursuance of their plan for 1973—75, have already been considered and the nationalised banks now hold licences/allotments for opening 120 more offices in Bihar as set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5942/73]. The banks are yet to formulate their detailed branch expansion plans for the coming years.

Financial Assistance from World Bank

3911. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of assistance from World Bank for various Development Projects during the next five years; and

(b) sector-wise break-up of the assistance committed by the World Bank so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) It is estimated that development assistance of the order of Rs. 1,825 to Rs. 2,200 crores (U.S. $2500 to 3000 million) might become available during the Fifth Five Year Plan period from the World Bank group including its soft-loan window, the International Development Association.

(b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5943/73].

Canalisation of Book imports

3912. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether canalisation of book imports, as proposed in the current year's import policy, has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the loss sustained by the book traders and buyers on account of the said removal of policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No decision was taken to canalise import of books during 1973-74 through public sector agencies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indulgence of 'benefit companies' into benefit/chit fund business

3913. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the 'Benefit Companies' are indulging into the benefit/chit fund business without attaching the words "private limited";

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government are taking against the partnership firms and sole proprietory concerns indulging in such business; and

(c) the names of such companies and action taken against them in the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that no instance has come to their notice where companies registered under the Companies Act as private limited companies are doing chit fund business without attaching the words 'private limited" to their names.

(b) Directions issued by the Reserve Bank relate to the deposit taking activities of companies and not of partnership firms and proprietory concerns. The regulation of chit fund business by such concerns is governed by State Legislations in force in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. Reserve Bank has advised all State Governments that if they do not have legislation to regulate chit fund business in their respective States they may examine the desirability of adopting the laws of other States which have such legislations. Banking Commission has made certain recommendations for the regulation of chit funds which are under the consideratiaon of the Government.

Curbs on Unproductive spending on Govt. Account and Private Sector

3914. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further curbs on unproductive spending both on Government account and on private sector acount has been under consideration of Government apart from the ad hoc decision already taken to reduce public expenditure by Rs. 450 crores in the light of the analysis and suggestions made in the Reserve Bank of India's Report on Currency and Finance for 1972-73; and

(b) the range and nature of those curbs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank's suggestion to restrain unproductive spending in both the Government and private sectors is in consonance with the Government's own thinking in this regard and a close watch is constantly kept by the Government on its unproductive expenditures from increasing beyond the inescapable limits. However, a recent survey into these expenditures has indicated that the scope for effecting further economy in these expenditures beyond what has already been included under the proposed reduction in budgetary expenditures announced in August last, is very limited. Even so, with the increase in the price of petrol, the various Ministries and Departments of the Government have been instructed to absorb the increase in the price within the budgetary allocations already made which would mean a reduction in the consumption of petrol. Likewise, wherever possible, Government is trying to limit increase in unproductive expenditures.

In the case of private sector, the series of measures taken in fiscal and monetary fields alongwith administrative controls are designed to help curb wasteful expenditures. The recent hike in excise on petrol is a case in point by which curb on one type of wateful expenditure in the private sector is sought to be achieved. The existing levies of customs and excises on luxury goods are also designed to discourage consumption of such goods.

Offer by U.S.A. to India to permit additional imports of Cotton Fabrics and yarn

3915. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has offered India to permit additional imports of cotton fabrics and yarn upto an amount equal to 5 per cent of the aggregate ceiling on Indian imports;

(b) what has been the reaction of Government and industry to this offer from U.S.A.;

(c) what would be the value and volume of these additional imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The U.S. Government have proposed to us an additional allocation of 5 per cent on the aggregate quota for cotton fabrics and yarn for the period October, 1973 to September, 1974. The additional allocation is welcome because this would enable India to ship additional quantities of cotton textiles to U.S.A. The volume of the additional quota works out to 6.367 million square yards and in terms of value the additional exports would amount to approximately Rs. 1.5 crores.

Circulation of fake notes

3916. SHRI ACHAL SINGH:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fake notes of one, five and ten rupees denomination are in circulation in the open market; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases against the tenders utterers of fake currency notes are taken up for verification by the State Police and efforts are made by them to locate the origin of forgeries. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit currency. They have also created a 'Cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States.

Ex-gratia Compensation given to Evacuees from former East Pakistan

3917. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures about the ex-gratia Compensation given to evacuees from (i) former East Pakistan and (ii) former West Pakistan for their properties declared as enemy properties after 1955 Indo-Pak War;

(b) number of applications still under consideration for properties from (i) former East Pakistan and (ii) Former West Pakistan;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in dealing with such applications and the approximate time when the claims of such applications will be finalised;

(d) whether fresh applications for the purpose will be entertained;

(e) whether notification for the purpose has been issued, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether similar benefit will be extended for evacuee properties left in Pakistan and Bangladesh after 1971; and

(g) if so, the facts thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A sum of Rs. 1,42,11,636.14 has been paid to Indian nationals/companies whose assets in the former East Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan and a sum of Rs. 1.04, 94.744-39 in respect of the former West Pakistan

(b) About 5,000 applications are pending out of which approximately 80 per cent relate to the former East Pakistan and 20 per cent to the former West Pakistan.

(c) The delay is due to the fact that claimants are unable to furnish direct documentary evidence in respect of their properties lost in Pakistan. However, claims are being verified as expeditiously as possible.

(d) and (e). A resolution about the ex-gratia scheme was published in the Gazette of India dated 10th April, 1971. Any claim received after this date will be accepted if the Government is satisfied that there are valid grounds for not submitting the claim earlier.

(f) and (g). No decision has so far been taken for payment of compensation for loss of assets during December 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict.

Foreign visits undertaken by Minister of Commerce during the last Inter-session period

3918. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign visits undertaken by him during the last inter-session period of Lok Sabha and the names of places visited;

(b) number of officials who accompanied him during such foreign visits;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Ministry on such visits; and

(d) the purpose of such foreign visits and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Commerce Minister undertook two foreign visits during the last inter-session period of Lok Sabha. He visited Tokyo and West Europe (London, Copenhegan, Paris, Amasterdam, Brussels and Frankfurt).

(b) Three officials accompanied him during these foreign visits;

(c) Rs. 90936.00.

(d) (i) The Commerce Minister visited Tokyo to attend the Special Session of GATT Ministerial level meeting from 12th to 14th September 1973 to negotiate and secure facilities for India's export. The visits led to an understanding of India's problems on the arrangements for tackling these problems.

(ii) He visited West Europe from 27th October 1973 to 8th November 1973. His visit to west Europe was chiefly in connection with seeking support of the Member States of the European Economic Community for the Commercial Cooperation Agreement which is presently being negotiated with the Community. Solutions to problems arising for India's trade from the enlargement of EEC and bilaterial trade relations were also discussed during his visit.

Agreements on jute and coir with the EEC were initialled during his visit to Brussels.

Issuing of Instructions to Banking Institutions in regard to Bank Advances to Rice Wheat and Jute dealers

3919. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to banking institutions against bank advance to rice, wheat and jute dealers as precautionary measures against underprice purchase of such commodities from the primary growers; and

(b) if so, the main features of the instructions issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Bank advances against foodgrains are subject to credit control measures administered by the Reserve Bank. These are fairly rigorous, the main objective being to ensure that bank credit is not misused. The main features of the selective

credit control in regard to rice and wheat are summarised below.

(i) Wheat: Consquent upon the take over of whole-sale trade in wheat by Government, no bank advances can be given to wholesalers; but advances can be granted to retailers and other authorised dealers (including roller flour mills), subject to the restrictions imposed by State Governments on stocks held by them. Immediately after the announcement of the take over of wholesale trade in wheat, Reserve Bank had asked scheduled commercial banks in May 1973 to ensure that no loans against security of wheat were outstanding in favour of the wholesale traders or retail traders other than those who have licences from the concerned State Government to hold stocks as retailers wherever such licences are prescribed.

With effect from November 17, 1973, in regard to permissible advances to roller flour mills a minimum margin of 25 per cent has been imposed.

(ii) Rice: Advances against rice and paddy are subject to a minimum rate of interest of 13 per cent. There are party-wise ceiling based on the peak level borrowings in the preceding three years, 1972-73, 1971-72 and 1970-71, the year to be reckoned from November to October. For the purposes of fixation of minimum margins a distinction is made between (1) traders and (2) processing units, namely, rice mills. The minimum margin fixed for traders is 60 per cent. In other words, the traders can borrow only upto 40 per cent of the value of the stocks pledged or hypothecated by them to the banks.

Following the take over of wholesale trade of paddy and rice in Assam the Reserve Bank has prohibited advances to traders against paddy and rice in the State of Assam, except to dealers authorised by the State Government to deal in paddy and rice.

Commercial banks have been instructed by Reserve Bank to ensure that the credit controls are properly and effectively enforced and to keep a close watch on all permissible advances against rice and paddy, particularly those in excess of Rs. 20,000 to ensure that bank credit does not enable the parties to hold excessive stocks. The banks have been asked to keep strict vigilance over the utilisation of credit by the parties and advised that they should not hesitate to curtail or recall advances against foorgrains in individual cases, if the conduct of the borower warrants such a measures.

(iii) Jute: In the context of the increased supply of raw jute and the prospects of expanding jute goods production, the Reserve Bank after consulting the Jute Commissioner, Government of India has decided that banks may finance, up to end-April 1974, inventories of raw jute with jute mills upto a maximum of 4 months' consumption and finished goods equivalent to 6 weeks' sales (to be valued at cost or market price, whichever is lower). Further, in order to facilitate expeditious grant of additional credit facilities on merits, it has also been decided, as a special case, to waive Reserve Bank's prior authorisation under the Credit Authorisation Scheme, for banks allowing, for the current jute season up to end-April 1974, increased credit limits to individual jute mills for financing inventories of raw jute and finished goods upto the above mentioned levels. The question of the continuance of this facility will be reviewed by the Reserve Bank in April 1974.

Devaluation of Rupee in Relation to Deutsche Mark

3920. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of the devaluations of the India Rupee in relation to the Deutsche Mark from April 1970 to September, 1973; and

(b) the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Between April 1970 and September 1973, the exchange rate of the rupee in terms of the Deutsche Mark has depreciated by about 36.2 per cent.

(b) During last three years, Deutsche Mark has appreciated significantly in relation to most currencies of the world, including the Dollar and the Sterling. The appreciation of the Deutsche Mark has resulted from factors such as a sustained surplus in the German balance of payments position over a long period and the interplay of the fluctuating exchange rates resulting from the floatation of the major currencies of the world.

Losses in Public Sector

3921. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the net loss in the public sector in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The overall net loss suffered by the Public Enterprises during 1971-72 was Rs. 18.96 crores as compared to Rs. 2.86 crores in the previous year i.e., 1970-71. The main reasons for the increase in losses during 1971-72 over the previous year are (i) the lower production in the Rourkela Steel Plant due to roof collapse, (ii) the losses sustained by Indian Airlines and Air India due to the effect of hostilities with Pakistan and recession in international air traffic, and (iii) higher losses of Neyveli Lignite Corporation due to lower production of lignite.

The audited accounts of the Public Sector Enterprises for the year 1972-73 have not been received from all the enterprises. Based on the data so far received, the financial results of operations of the running enterprises are likely to yield an overall net profit of about Rs. 9 crores in 192-73.

Request Made by Tamil Nadu Government in Regard to floating of Public Loans

3822. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Central Government to permit the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board to float public loans;

(b) if so, the nature of the request made in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). No such request was made to the Central Government in the current year.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Anticipation of sharp increase in Exports of Cotton Handloom and Textiles

3923. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the buoyant conditions prevailing in the world markt for Cotton Textiles, sharp increase in the exports of Cotton handloom is anticipated;

(b) if so, what would be the percentage of increase during the current financial year as compared to the exports of the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(c) if not, the reasons that militate against the hand-loom exports and the steps Government propose to take to boost the trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to the provisional figures for the first six months of the current financial year, i.e. April to September 1973, the value of exports of cotton handloom goods were of the order of Rs. 15.38 crores. This is expected to increase further to about Rs. 20 crores when final figures of exports become available. Exports of cotton handloom goods during the corresponding period in 1972-73 were of the order of Rs. 17.09 crores. This trend is expected to be maintained during the remaining six months of

the current year and an increase of at least about 10 per cent over 1972-73 is expected during 1973-74.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Swiss Loan Agreement

3924. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Swiss agreement has been signed in October, 1973; and

(b) if so, in what particular industry the loan will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Loan agreements for Swiss Frances 90 million (approximately Rs. 22.5 crores at the current rate of exchange) were signed at New Delhi between the Governments of India and Switzerland on the 9th October, 1973. Of these, one is a Development Credit of Swiss Francs 35 million (approximately Rs. 8.75 crores) and the other is a Transfer Credit of Swiss Frances 55 million (approximately Rs. 13.75 crores).

(b) The Development Loan has been earmarked for financing the capital goods requirements of the Obra-Sultanpur-Lucknow 400 KV Transmission Scheme.

The Transfer Credit will be used to meet the import requirements of various Industries in India for Swiss Capital Goods and Components.

India's Trade with Foreign Countries

3925. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the extent of India's external trade during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 with U.S.A., U.K., France, Russia, West Germany, Japan and Egypt, separately; and

(b) what are the causes of year to year fluctuations in the trade with each of these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5944/73].

(b) Our Import Trade has been always dependent on India's import requirements and the competitiveness of efforts made to India by overseas countries. The fluctuations in import figures with U.S.A., U.K., France and West Germany have been indicated in the attached statement. So far as Indo-Egyptian trade is concerned, it is regulated by annual Indo-ARE Trade Arrangements, which provide for balanced trade over a period of years. Fluctuations are therefore expected in Indo-ARE trade.

So far as export fluctuations are concerned, our increased trade is due to various promotional measures adopted by us as well as progressive diversification of export items.

New Branches of Nationalised Banks

3926. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches opened by the Nationalised banks since Nationalisation, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of new branches opened in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Between July, 1969 and August 31, 1973 the 14 nationalised banks opened 4078 offices, of which 54 per cent were located in rural areas. The Statewise distribution

of the branches is set out in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territories	No. of Offices Opened
1. Andhra Pradesh	190
2. Assam	77
3. Bihar	212
4. Gujarat	449
5. Haryana	70
6. Himachal Pradesh	51
7. Jammu & Kashmir	26
8. Kerala.	153
9. Madhya Pradesh.	232
10. Maharashtra	587
11. Manipur	8
12. Meghalaya	5
13. Karnataka	378
14. Nagalan	1
15. Orissa.	67
16. Punjab	141
17. Rajasthan	147
18 Tamil Nadu	350
19 Tripura.	10
20 Uttar Pradeh;	480
21 West Bengal	261
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands;	1
23. Arunachal Pradesh	—
24. Chandigarh	11
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
26. Delhi	118
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	34
28. Lakshadweep	4
29. Mizoram	—
30. Pondicherry	11
TOTAL	4078

Import of Cotton During 1972-73

3927. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of cotton imported during 1972-73 and the total quantity and value of textiles exported during the same period; and

(b) the quantum of cash subsidy and the total amount paid for the export of textiles during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 5.15 lakh bales of cotton valued at Rs. 76.33 crores were imported during April-December, 1972 and cotton textiles both mill-made and handloom worth Rs. 183.49 crores were exported during 1972-73.

(b) No cash subsidy was paid by Government. However, under the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation's Scheme for Cash Assistance on exports of cotton textiles, rate of cash assistance varies from item to item and destination to destination. During 1972-73, ICMF paid Rs. 34.08 crores as cash assistance on cotton textile exports.

Setting up of a Study Team for Handloom Industry

3928. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Study Team for handloom industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition and the functions of the team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up High powered Study Team for the Handloom Industry is under consideration.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नयी शाखा खोलना

3929. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 और 1974 में राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी, और किस-किस बैंक की कितनी-कितनी शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी ?

(ख) उदयपुर जिले में कितनी शाखाए और खोली जायेंगी और ये शाखाएं कब तक कार्य आरम्भ करा देंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) चालू वर्ष (पहली जनवरी से 31 अगस्त, तक) के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने राजस्थान में 35 कार्यालय खोले । इन बैंकों के पास इस समय राज्य में 106 कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस/आवंटन पड़े है । राजस्थान में उन बैंकों से नाम जिनके पास कार्यालय खोलने के लिए इस समय लाइसेंस/आवंटन पड़े हैं तथा लाइसेंस/आवंटन की संख्या अनुबन्ध में दी गयी है । 1974 में नये कार्यालय खोलने के बारे में बैंकों ने अभी अपनी योजनाएं तैयार करनी है ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास उदयपुर जिले में विभिन्न केन्द्रों में 6 कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस/आवंटन है । अनुमान है कि बैंक आमतौर पर बैंक लाइसेंसों के कार्यान्वयन के किए ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों के मामलों में 6 माह और अन्य केन्द्रों के बारे में एक वर्ष लगा देते हैं ।

1973 और 1974 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले पर्यटक विश्राम गृह

3930. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़े नगरों तथा महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए कितने स्टैन्डर्ड होटल तथा पर्यटक विश्राम गृह हैं; और

(ख) 1973 तथा 1974 में सरकार द्वारा कितने पर्यटक विश्राम गृह बनाये जाने वाले है और वे कहां कहां पर बनाये जाने हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) भारत में 187 होटल पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमोदित सूची पर हैं । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (जो कि एक सरकारी उद्यम है) के 12 होटल, 2 मोटल, दो स्थानों पर कुटीरें, 15 यात्री लाज तथा 11 यात्री रेस्तरां हैं । राज्य सरकारों के भी विभिन्न स्थानों पर अपने पर्यटक बंगले है ।

(ख) 1973 तथा 1974 के दौरान पर्यटक बंगलों फारेस्ट लाजों तथा युवा होस्टलों के निर्माण के लिए सरकारी कार्यक्रम के ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये है :—

पर्यटक बंगले—11—धर्मशाला, दार्जिलिंग (वर्तमान लाज का विस्तार) गोहाटी जैसलमेर, लुधियाना मंत्रालय, पोरबन्दर रामेश्वरम, साहिबी नदी, सूरज कुंड तथा वारंगल में ।

फारेस्ट लाज—7—भरतपुर, बांदीपुर कार्बेट नैशनल पार्क, डडेली, जल्दापाड़ा, काजीरंगा तथा ससनगिर में ।

युवा होस्टल—15—अमृतसर औरंगाबाद, भोपाल, डलहौजी, दार्जिलिंग, गांधीनगर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, मद्रास नैनीताल, पानाजी पंचकुला, पटनीटाप पुरी तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम में ।

उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का विकास और उस पर उपलब्ध सुविधाएं

3931. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान में उदयपुर स्थित हवाई अड्डे, रन-वे, टर्मिनल भवन को विक-

सित करके और मजबूत बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) क्या इस हवाई अड्डे पर विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए रेस्टोरेंट, यात्री लौंज ठंडे पानी की मशीन तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन आदि की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे को बोइंग 737 परिचालनों के उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए धावनपथ आदि को विकसित करने के लिए 61.56 लाख रुपए के अनुमानित व्यय की स्वीकृति दे दी गयी है। टर्मिनल भवन के विस्तार का कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है। एक रेस्तरां कार्य कर रहा है तथा एक जलशीतक (वाटर कूलर) की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। डाक-तार अधिकारियों से वहां पर एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में प्रयोग में लाई जा रही भाषा

3932. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रायः प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में कार्य अंग्रेजी भाषा में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीकृत भाषा का प्रयोग इन बैंकों में बहुत ही कम किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि बैंककारी कारबार अभी भी प्रमुख रूप से अंग्रेजी में होता है, तथापि बैंक साधारण जनता से—विशेषकर हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में अपना सम्पर्क बनाने में यथासंभव हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने का प्रयास करते हैं। बैंकों ने हिन्दी को अपनाने की दिशा में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है, अर्थात् हिन्दी कक्षों और राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की स्थापना, करारों आदि जैसे प्रलेखों का अनुवाद, हिन्दी में चैकों को स्वीकार करना, ऋण आवेदन पत्रकों और पे-इन-स्लिपों के मुद्रण नामपट्टों के प्रदर्शन और विज्ञापनों, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तथा तुलन पत्रों के प्रकाशन में दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग। चूंकि आवश्यक संरचना हेतु हिन्दी अनुवादनों टाइपिस्टों स्टैनोग्राफर की नियुक्ति हिन्दी टाइपराईटरों की उपलब्धि और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण जैसे कार्यों में समय लगना अपेक्षित है, अतएव सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक क्रमिक रूप से ही हिन्दी को अपना सकते हैं।

बैंकिंग विभाग और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियां बैंकों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रगति पर निरन्तर निगाह रखती है और इस प्रगति की समीक्षा के लिए उक्त समितियों की बैठकें नियमित रूप से की जाती हैं।

World Airlines Proposal to have Their Own Currency

3933. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether world airlines have agreed to have their own currency;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). There is a proposal within the IATA (International Air Transport Association) to create a new artificial currency to replace the fluctuating dollar and pound sterling as a basis for international ticket sales by a new unit of

value. The proposal is that IATA fares and rates for passenger and cargo transportation be established in an independent unit value to be called IATA Unit of Value (IUV), based on the value of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) adopted by the International Monetary Fund. There is no final agreement amongst the world airlines on the proposal which is presently under study within IATA.

Modifying Code of Grants by Kerala Government to get Assistance from the Marketing Development Fund

3934. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify the Code of grants so as to enable the schemes in Kerala to get assistance from the Marketing Development Fund;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The Government of Kerala had requested that Marketing Development Fund assistance may be extended to the State Undertaking, namely, the Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd., on its export promotional activities. After due scrutiny of the application, the Corporation has been accorded recognition as an Export House, making it eligible for assistance from MDF. Modification of the Code of Grants is not required.

Sizing Machines Imported by S.T.C. for M/s. Rayex India Lying Unsold

3935. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had imported Six Sizing machines worth 45 lakhs of rupees for M/s. Rayex India Limited for art Silk Industry and they are lying unsold and undelivered with the State Trading Corporation, practically as junk and if so, the reasons why M/s. Rayex India Limited did not take delivery of the same;

(b) the extent of loss on date in this regard; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to recover the loss sustained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The machines were imported for M/s. Rayex India Limited who could not take delivery of the machines because of their financial difficulties. The machines are lying packed in crates in a warehouse.

(b) As the machines have not yet been disposed of, no loss has been incurred so far on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

हड्डियों का निर्यात

3936. **श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बरेरा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य की हड्डियों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) किन किन देशों को यह निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) इससे भारत ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हड्डियों, ऋग बी जी तथा उनके अवशिष्ट के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार हुए :—

1970–71	4·92	करोड़ रुपये
1971–72	5·86	,, ,,
1972–73	5·75	.. ..

मुख्य आयातक देश थे : ब्रिटेन, जापान, फ्रांस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, बुलगारिया बैल्जियम तथा अमरीका ।

Conference of Customs Collectors

3937. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Conference of Customs Collectors of the West Coast was convened recently;

(b) if so, the main points discussed and the decisions taken thereon; and

(c) how far the various steps taken by Government have been successful in preventing smuggling and the relevant statistics thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir. A Conference of Collectors of Customs incharge of the Customs formations along the West Coast was convened in Bombay on 11th and 12th October, 1973.

(b) The main points discussed in the Conference are as follows:

(1) The changes necessary in the Customs preventive organisational set up along the west coast, including the need for providing better equipment for anti-smuggling work.

(2) Collection of intelligence and training of officers in anti-smuggling and intelligence work.

(3) Questions aimed towards making better legal assistance available to officers for conducting smuggling cases in Courts of Law.

(4) Questions relating to the system of grant of rewards to informants and officers.

(5) Problems created by hawkers of foreign goods in big cities like Bombay.

(6) Question relating to improvement in the system of disposal of confiscated goods.

The views expressed in the meeting are being examined by the Government and suitable decisions will be taken after such examination.

(c) As a result of anti-smuggling measures taken by the Government the value of the goods seized during the last 5 years is indicated below:

Year	Value of goods seized
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1968	1939
1969	2501
1970	2207
1971	2083
1972	2541
1973 (upto Sept.)	2307

Amount Sanctioned by L.I.C. for Execution of Scheme in the State of Kerala

3938. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the execution of different schemes in the State of Kerala and its project wise breakup;

(b) the details of projects, the applications for financial assistance of which are pending decision with the L.I.C.; and

(c) the total amount the L.I.C. propose to give to that State during 1973-74 for the implementation of different projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The amounts sanctioned and disbursed by the L.I.C. in the various sectors of economy in

Kerala State during the financial year 1972-73 are given below:—

TABLE

	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. Agriculture	29·00	31·91
2. Electrification (Rural & Urban)	410·00	409·80
3. Housing	105·00	105·00
4. Industry	126·76	61·61
5. Water Supply & Drainage (Urban & Rural)	378·20	514·20
TOTAL	1048·96	1122·52

In addition to the above, LIC's subscriptions to Kerala State Government Loans which are not earmarked for any specific purpose, but constitute an important part of the plan resources, and a sizeable portion of which is utilised for financing Governmental investments in agriculture, irrigation, roads and communication, health, forestry, education etc., was Rs. 189.69 lakhs during the financial year 1972-73.

(b) Applications for loans from the following Institutions in Kerala State are pending with LIC:—

	Amount of loan applied for
	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Drainage Schemes of the Municipality of	
(1) Trivandrum	40·00
(2) Calicut	34·00
(3) Cochin	35·00
(4) Guruvayoor Township	4·00
	113·00
(ii) One Lakh Housing Scheme of the Government of Kerala	150·00

(c) The budgetted allocation of L.I.C's investments in Kerala State during the financial year 1973-74 is Rs. 14.23 crores (excluding investments in Private Companies).

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा पूर्व निमाड जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसानों को दिये गये ऋण

3939. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले में पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसानों को ऋण दिये है ;

(ख) क्या पांच एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले किसानों को ऋण दिये गये है ; और

(ग) किन-किन बैंकों ने ये ऋण दिये और प्रत्येक बैंक ने कुल कितना ऋण दिये

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग). जिस रूप में प्रश्न पूछा गया है उस रूप में जिलावार और राज्यवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंक सभी वर्गों के किसानों को कृषि संबंधी विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये ऋण देते हैं। दिसम्बर, 1971 और मार्च, 1973 के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष वित्त की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	शेष बकाया रकम†
दिसम्बर, 1971	8·24
मार्च, 1973	10·36

†अनन्तिम

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF FOODGRAINS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN TRIPURA

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Before I call the attention of the Minister, I would like to point out that I have not been supplied with a copy of the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It is there already.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is a very deplorable state of affairs. It is not the usual practice.

MR. SPEAKER: We can postpone it, if you like, and take it in the afternoon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I think 2 O'Clock would be better.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): It may be taken up in the afternoon at 5 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: If we take it up in the afternoon, it will encroach upon other business. It is quite obvious that the statement has come so late. Anyway, let him read out the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why this sort of attitude towards the House, which has become the custom now?

MR. SPEAKER: If we take it up in the afternoon, it will encroach on the time of Private Members' Business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not suggesting that. You must find out the reason.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to get the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Calling Attention is concerned, I think we should proceed with it. I would ask the Minister to read the statement. I will find out the reason for the delay later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He owes an explanation to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: If we take it up later, it will encroach on the time allotted for private members' business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is utter disrespect to the House.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to point out that we have absolutely no intention to show any disrespect to the House. This matter was brought to my notice after I came back this morning. I am told that this statement has been sent. Unfortunately, it could not be given to the hon. Member. I would like to read it, so that hon. Members may know the actual position.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported serious situation in Tripura arising out of the non-availability of foodgrains and other essential commodities due to the Indian Airlines lock-out and dislocation of train services and the abnormal fall in prices of agricultural products such as jute and other commodities."

SHRI F. A. AHMED: During the year 1972, about 14,000 tonnes of foodgrains were supplied to the Tripura Government as against 55,000 tonnes supplied during the year upto the end of October, 1973. With the stocks available with the Central Government, the requirement of the State Government has been met fully. The State Government had a stock of over 8,000 tonnes of foodgrains in the beginning of November, 1973. Public distribution of foodgrains has gone down considerably with the arrival of kharif crops and improved availability of food-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

grains in the market. There has been a noticeable decline in the prices of foodgrains.

The production of jute is reported to be better than last year. In view of the increased production, there has been a fall in prices. The Jute Corporation has purchased a quantity of 14,911 quintals of raw jute through their Departmental Purchase Centre and Co-operative Societies in Tripura, under commercial purchase operations.

The Hon'ble Members are aware that there has been a lock out declared by the Indian Airlines which has disrupted the air communication. However, some alternative arrangements have been made permitting the Jamair Company to operate their passenger services thrice daily between Calcutta and Agartala.. The dislocation of air services has no doubt caused inconvenience to the public but it does not in any way affect the availability position of foodgrains in Tripura.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notice for this call attention motion was addressed to the Minister for Shipping and Transport. But the Minister for Agriculture is replying to it. I do not know how far he will be able to deal with it. In fact, Sir, the Minister for Shipping and Transport as well as the Commerce Minister are concerned with this subject and they too should have said something in this regard.

Sir, the rail communication, road communication and air communication with Tripura have been totally dislocated. The IAC had daily six to seven flights in Tripura earlier which have been totally stopped now. The daily services that the IAC had to Kailash Sahar etc. through Tripura have also been discontinued. The rail services to and from Tripura have also practically stopped due to acute coal shortage. Five to six goods trains used to run through Assam daily; although that was a circuitous route. Those too are not running for want of coal. The road transport to Tripura over a long route have also declined due to petrol shortage. The situation is very serious there. Due to this total stoppage of all kinds of transport, the prices of essential commodities of daily need like medicines, dal, oil, spices, soap, etc. have sky rocketed in Tripura. Only one train is going to Tripura and all other goods trains have been withdrawn for want of coal. Sir, all kinds of road transport have suffered drastically in Tripura due to non-availability of petrol and diesel oil which are supplied to Tripura through the Railways. As a result of this the prices of agricultural products of Tripura like cotton, jute etc. have practically crashed. The growers of these crops are compelled to sell their products for a song in the market. The growers are practically ruined. On the other hand the essential goods of daily consumption have become very costly. Due to non-availability of items like cement, tin etc., for want of transport, many factories in Tripura have been forced to close down. All this have in their turn created a serious employment situation. The small cultivators, who constitute almost 80 per cent of Tripura's population, have no alternative outlets to earn their living. The agricultural labour, who number about 30 per cent, have also become idle, they have no other employment opportunities. The small shopkeepers and traders in the villages have also become idle as they are forced to close down their business.

Sir, the towns of Tripura can be easily connected with some towns of 'Bangladesh' by Railway. For example, the town of Agartala is within 2 miles of the Jatkaria railway station in Bangladesh. Other places like Feni and Kailash Sahar are situated within a short distance. These can be conveniently connected by Rail for promotion of trade and commerce with mutual benefit. I understand that talks have been held between our Government and the Government of Bangladesh for providing rail links between such places and both Governments are in agreement over this issue. But no action has been taken to imple-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

ment the same. I do not know what is holding up. Sir, you will be surprised that Agartala, the capital of Tripura is not connected by rail. The railway system goes up to Dharma Nagar only. I had raised this issue earlier also during my speech on the Railway budget. The railway line from Dharmatala must be extended upto Agartala. The survey for the Dharmatala-Agartala railway link have been long completed. It has also been estimated that this will cost about 70 crores of rupees. But no work has actually started on this project so far.

The subsidy that Tripura used to enjoy previously for the transport of goods has now been withdrawn. The people of Tripura have protested against this step in all manner of peaceful methods like holding mass satyagraha etc. But the Congress Government there have tried to stifle their democratic agitations and replied with lathis, bullets and have committed other atrocities on them.

Sir, I will like categorical and clear replies from the Minister on the following questions:

Whether urgent steps will be taken for the supply of essential commodities of daily need to Tripura. Secondly, whether the earlier subsidy system will be restored in Tripura. Thirdly whether the Government will take steps to purchase jute and other like products from the growers in Tripura at a just and fair price and lastly whether steps will be taken by the Government to introduce passenger and goods traffic with Bangladesh for the prosperity of the people of that area.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Sir, I have very carefully listened to the statement made by the hon. Member before he put two or three questions.

Most of his statement is concerned with the dislocation of railway service, transport and also air service. So far as I am concerned, I have indicated that there has been some inconvenience caused on account of the disruption of air service. So far as my information goes, whatever is possible is being done by the transport authorities as well as the railway authorities to fill up the gap which has been there on account of the disruption of air service.

As I have already indicated, so far as foodgrains are concerned, there has been no demand for the supply of rice and wheat, by the Tripura Government. But, because there is sufficient stock of wheat and rice in the stocks of the State Government and also because the new crop has come in, instead of their asking us wheat and rice, they have entered into bilateral arrangements to give some out of their stock to the West Bengal Government. So, there is no difficulty whatsoever.

The other question which has been raised is about the low price which the jute cultivators are getting. I have ascertained the position from the Foreign Trade Ministry and I am told that so far as the Jute Corporation is concerned, they are in the market, they are purchasing jute from the cultivators, but, because the market price is higher than the price fixed for purchase by the Jute Corporation, they have not purchased jute in a very big quantity.... (*Interruptions*) They have already purchased, as I have indicated, over 14,000 quintals of jute and I shall verify whether what the hon. Member has stated is correct, that the price is lower than the price offered by the Jute Corporation. If it is so, we shall see that the Jute Corporation goes in a big way to purchase the jute from the cultivators.

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to raise a few points which are of vital interest to the State of Tripura. The Jute Corporation of India has not appointed any agent for the purchase of jute in this State nor they have made any purchase in a big way. They have given some money to some individuals and some companies for making this purchase. Unfortunately, Sir, these very persons and companies and some of the *dalals* of the Congress party on

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

behalf of some cooperatives are operating in the field and with the aid of the police they are driving away the common traders from the market. When these traders go away these agents and *dalals* purchase jute at the rate varying from Rs. 8 to 10 per maund and they are selling the same to the Jute Corporation of India at the rate of Rs. 41 per maund and making a fabulous profit out of the whole transaction at the cost of the poor jute growers. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to kindly institute a high level inquiry into such transactions to find out the truth of the matter. I can produce hundreds of jute cultivators before the Minister if he so likes to prove the veracity of my statement. Sir, the position is no less deplorable in regard to the purchase of rice by the Food Corporation of India. The Corporation has not appointed any agent for such purchases and as in the case of jute only a few people have been entrusted to make the purchase on behalf of the Corporation who are not their official agents. Owing to transport difficulties and rise in price of petrol it has become virtually impossible for the cultivators to bring their rice to the market place and as a consequence they are being compelled to make a distress sale of their produce. You will no doubt be taken aback Sir, that these so called agents are buying rice at the rate of 70P per Kilo from the cultivators when the prevailing price in the market is between Rs. 3 and 4/- per Kilo. This only explains how the poor cultivators are being expolited. Tripura is a very small State with roughly an area of 4000 S.Q. miles and in the town the rice is selling as I have already stated is selling for Rs. 3/- to 4/- per kilo while the cultivators are being given only 70 P per Kilo as the sale price for one kilo of rice. In fact, Sir, the entire administration, Secretariat and the Ministerial Council of the Government are hand in gloves with the black marketeers and they are making hey while the poor cultivators are being fleeced.

As a result of good rains this year the mustard crop is good. Previously this mustard used to be crushed locally for the manufacture of mustard oil in the *ghani*. It used to be sold for Rs. 5/- a kilo. It is indeed ironical that the local crushing of mustard has now been banned by the administration and as a result the sale price of mustard oil has gone up from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 9/-. It is still more unfortunate that while on the one hand the oil traders have been allowed to make huge profits out of this ban order, the cultivators are not being given any enhanced price for their mustard. In this way Sir, the price of all agricultural produce has been reduced and the cultivators are being paid much less than they should actually get keeping in view the rise in the sale price that has been effected by the traders. There is no medicine available in the State and people have but no alternative than to suffer and die because the train and plans communications have been completely disrupted. This disruption of communications and non-availability of commodities of every day use have pushed up the prices sky high. You will be surprised to know Sir, that a cultivator has to sell 10 maunds of paddy if he has to purchase a pair of dhoti. This is the state of affairs prevailing in the State of Tripura today. The small traders have been forced to close down their shops and big traders are operting like sharks and making huge profits at the cost of people's miseries. Whatever little is left out, is being exported to Bangladesh. During October and December 14, quite a few thousand of cultivators have been arrested by the police. They have been beaten up mercilessly and a good many of them have been admitted to hospitals and the only crime of the agitators was that they were raising their voice of protest against this injustice and this intolerable situation that have been imposed on them by the local administration. The people have resorted to peaceful satyagraha but it seems that it has failed to create any impact on the administration. The export of tea from this State has virtually come to a stand still leading to the closure of many factories causing unemployment among the workers. It is an

intolerable situation. The picture that has been painted by the hon. Minister is completely misleading. When Tripura was an integrated State it used to enjoy subsidy on railway fare for export of jute, tea etc. This subsidy has been withdrawn and I would once again urge that the Government must forthwith grant this subsidy so that the export of these agricultural commodities is facilitated and benefit of it reaches the poor cultivators. I once again assert, Sir, that the Jute Corporation has made no direct purchase of jute in the State and I would urge upon the hon. Minister to institute a high level inquiry in regard to the purchase of rice and mustard oil also as I have mentioned earlier.

I hope the hon. Minister will reply to all the points that I have now raised.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already indicated the position regarding jute. I got the information from the Foreign Trade Ministry and they have informed me that so far as the price of jute is concerned this is the position. But then, since hon. Members have raised a doubt about this matter, I shall again have a talk with the Minister in charge and find out the position with regard to jute.

About rice, there is no misleading statement. I have indicated the position at present. At the time of October there was a stock of over 8,000 tonnes of rice and wheat and the Tripura Government have not made any demands in the month of November and December. Sufficient stock of rice and wheat was there. With regard to certain other points raised, they relate to other Ministries concerned and whatever points have been made by hon. Members, I will find out the position and see to what extent the allegations are correct and what can be done by us to improve the situation.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): Tripura is a backward State and the supply position of essential commodities in that State has always been far from adequate. The transport system is not up to the mark. We have made consistent and repeated demands in this House and also outside about these things and requested for the improvement of the distribution and transport systems but so far such demands have only fallen on the deaf ears. The situation has worsened because of the bottleneck of the transport system. The essential commodities are imported into the State of Tripura from neighbouring Calcutta and other places of India. They are not being rushed immediately to Tripura and because of the railway system's failure the foodgrains are not rushed there to the satisfaction of the people there. The Indian Airlines' strike has aggravated this present situation. In this context and in this situation, what is happening is this. The output of the peasants is being sold at a very low price. (*An hon. Member: At a low price?*).. at a low price in the rural areas, whereas in the towns and urban areas, the consumers have to pay a higher price. Low price is being used by the hoarders for their own purpose and they purchase and sell it to the consumers at a higher price and make profits. It is something like a double-edged sword and both the producers and the consumers are suffering at the same time.

The hon. Minister has also mentioned in his statement that a part of the rice allotted to Tripura had been supplied to West Bengal. We very much appreciate this gesture of our friends from Tripura. But I would like to know whether this has been done only because there was not sufficient transport available and the Tripura Government were not in a position to have it from the Centre and therefore, as an alternative, they had to give it to West Bengal.

A serious situation prevails regarding the tea gardens and also cotton production in that State. The prices of these things have also fallen. Tea gardens have closed down because there are no supplies from that quarter because of want of transport facilities. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government are ready to pay compensation to the peasants who have suffered loss because of distress sales

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

at abnormally low prices. I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister would advise the State Government and provide them with sufficient finance to grant cash loans to the peasants till their output is lifted by Government agencies at a future date.

I would also like to know whether the subsidy that was being paid to the consumer goods sent from Calcutta, that is, from outside Tripura, since road transport required 1500 miles of travelling and therefore the price was very high, would again be reviewed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Again, the very same question has been raised. While raising this question, my hon. friend has mentioned about things being scarce in the State, because they are not going outside the State and therefore, the peasants are selling their produce at a much lower price. I have not been able to understand this; if there is a shortage because of less import, the price that producers should get should be much higher. Therefore, I am not able to appreciate that argument.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Because it varies from one place to another.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as jute is concerned, my information from the Ministry concerned is that the price of jute now prevailing in Tripura is higher than the price at which the Jute Corporation has been asked to purchase the jute from the cultivator and that is why they have purchased about 14,000 quintals. But I can assure the hon. Member that I shall make further inquiries and ask the hon. Minister concerned to see whether the allegation made by the hon. Member here is correct and whether some further action has to be taken in this regard.

So far as the question of subsidy and other matters are concerned, when we hear from the State Government, we shall certainly examine it and see to what extent we can help the people there.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TEXTILE (PRODUCTION BY KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, LACE-MAKING AND PRINTING MACHINES) CONTROL AMENDMENT ORDER, 1973 AND RUBBER BOARD (SERVICE) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Textile (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace making and Printing Machines) Control Amendment Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2533 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5927/73].

(2) A copy of the Rubber Board (Service) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1122 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5928/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1258 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1259 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum,

(iii) G.S.R. 505(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5929/73].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 501(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1973 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5930/73].

(3) A copy of Notification No. F. 5(11)-W&M/73 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1973 regarding floatation of market loans by the Central Government. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5931/73].

(4) A copy of the National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5932/73].

12.30 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL:—Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1973."

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I also lay on the Table the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1973, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 30th November, 1973.

12.32 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 10th December, 1973, will consist of :

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of :

(i) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(ii) The Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Bill, 1973.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

(3) Discussion and voting on :

(i) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1971-72.

(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1973-74.

(4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Constitution (Thirty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1973 to a Joint Committee.

(5) Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1973-74.

(6) Consideration and passing of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(7) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :

(i) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(ii) The Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(8) Discussion on the 22nd Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission.

(9) Discussion on the Motion regarding working of the Food Corporation of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The notices which I receive are on the increase. So many members have started giving it. I would only request you to plainly refer to the factual matter in a minute or so and not make speeches.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Today it has been found in the Bulletin that under rule 377 members have raised such and such matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day one from Shri Samar Guha got published in the agenda. It was a mistake perhaps.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not talking of that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It may be that it is my fault that I gave you a wrong impression because in the past 377 notices used to be pubished in the list of business more frequently.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very difficult.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : हमेशा रखा जाता था। अगर उसी दिन दिया जाता था तब नहीं आता था। लेकिन अगर दो तीन दिन पहले से दिया जाता तो आ जाता था।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : एजेन्डा पेपर पर आ जाया करे तो अच्छा रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं। यह नहीं होगा। मुझे गलत रास्ते पर न डालिये।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : अब तो आप इंटर पार्लियामेंट्री यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट हो गये यूनिवर्सल अब तो कीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to tickle me. I am not sitting here as President of the IPU.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : जिस रोज मैं पी० ए० सी० का चेयरमैन बना था आप ने उसी दिन बताया था, हम ने आज बता दिया।

We are proud of it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा संसद कार्य मंत्री से कुछ मामलों पर बहस की मांग करना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 8 किलो अनाज प्रति यूनिट देते हैं मैं उस का विरोध नहीं करता हूं, परन्तु चाहता हूं कि सभी प्रान्तों में इतना अनाज मिले। आज कहीं डेढ़ किलो और कहीं दो किलो प्रति यूनिट अनाज मिलता है, और केरल में साढ़े पांच छटांक मिल रहा है। तो इस पर चर्चा कराइये।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर 8 घंटे की चर्चा कार्य समिति ने तय की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस पर कब चर्चा होगी ।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अमेंडमेंट बिल जो है पिछली लोक सभा में लैप्स हो गया था आप पुनः कब लाने वाले हैं? साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन कर दूं कि हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर छात्रों की हड़ताल चल रही है। उस पर कब चर्चा होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एक बात लिखी और दो उस के साथ जोड़ दी यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, गत 30 नवम्बर को हम लोगों ने इसी सदन में आल इंडिया मेकेनिकल स्टाफ़ ऐसोसियेशन और सिगनल और टेली कम्युनिकेशल के जो लोग वर्कटू रूल का आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं उस पर बहस की थी और हम लोगों ने उम्मीद की थी कि उस के बाद स्थिति में सुधार होगा। लेकिन स्थिति दिन पर दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है । सैंकड़ों ट्रेन्स कैंसिल हो चुकी हैं गाड़ियां विलम्ब से आ रही हैं कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । नतीजा यह है कि हवाई जहाज तो बन्द ही हैं रेलों के बन्द होने का भी खतरा है । मैं ने अखबार में पढ़ा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बता रहा हूं कि रेल में इन वजूहात से कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है । यात्रियों को चलने में और सामान पहुंचाने में कठिनाई हो रही है । आज उन के सभापति ने भी कहा है कि अगर वेस्टर्न रेलवे यूनियन के लोगों की मांग नहीं मानी गई तो 48 घंटे के अन्दर रेल में हड़ताल हो सकती है । इस का नोटिस दिया है आल इंडिया रनिंग स्टाफ़ ऐसोसियेशन की तरफ़ से । तो स्थिति गम्भीर हो रही है । सरकार इसमें हस्तक्षेप करने के बजाय चुपचाप बैठी हुई है शायद इंतजार कर रही है कि पूरी हड़ताल होगी तब कुछ करेगी । तो जो लोग नियम के मुताबिक काम कर रहे हैं--आल इंडिया सिग्नेल और टैलीकम्युनिकेशन स्टाफ़ ऐसोसियेशन आल इंडिया, रेलवे मेकेनिकल स्टाफ़ ऐसोसियेशन और आल-इंडिया रेलवे लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ ऐसोसियेशन --इन तीनों संस्थाओं से मंत्री जी बात कर के कोई रास्ता निकालें। नहीं तो लगता है कि हड़ताल अवश्यम्-भावी है । इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि सरकार तुरन्त बातचीत करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण कर दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय , आप हम लोगों पर इनायत फ़रमाते हैं जिस की वजह से प्रश्नों को उठाने का मौका मिलता है । लेकिन पिछले 10 , 15 दिनों में जो सवाल उठाये गये उन पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। बदैया, मुंगेर जिला बिहार में एक ढाढ़ी जाति के हरिजन को जिन्दा जलाया गया था लेकिन उस बारे में अब तक कोई खुलासा नहीं आया ।

इंडियन काटन मिल्स फ़ैडरेशन जो ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर हुई थी 10 साल तक उन्होंने इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी की। यह मामला भी आप के सामने लाया गया। वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, उस का भी खुलासा होना चाहिए। बड़ी शक्तिशाली संस्था है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि कि हमारी कोयाली और बेरौनी रिफ़ाइनरीज में 7 प्रतिशत, बल्कि

(श्री मधु लिमये)

उस से भी अधिक , कूड आयल गायब हो जाता है , जब कि हिन्देशिया जैसे अविक सित देश में 3 प्रतिशत लौस है और रूस और दूसरे देशों में एक और डेढ़ प्रतिशत तक लौस है इस विषय में स्वय रूस के डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और माननीय बरूआ जी के सामने बातचीत हुई थी ।

नया मामला केवल एक ही उठाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि आज सभी समाचार-पत्रों में खबर आयी है कि रूरकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने तकरीबन बन्द होने की स्थिति में हैं । कोक ओवन प्लांट बन्द हो चुके हैं, और इधर कोल अथौरिटी, श्री कुमारमगलम कहते हैं कि नवम्बर में अक्तूबर की तुलना में 15 प्रतिशत कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि ईई है और केवल रेल वैगनों की कमी की वजह से , रेल मत्रालय के चलते हमारे तीन पब्लिक सैक्टर के इस्पात कारखाने अगर बन्द होते हैं तो बड़ा गभीर मामला है । वास्तव में हम लोगों को इस पर ऐडजनमेंट मोशन देना चाहिये था और आप को स्वीकार करना चाहिये । लेकिन कम से कम इसका खुलासा तो हो ।

MR SPEAKER: About the shortage of coal so far as these steel plants are concerned, I very much expect a statement to be made on the very first day of next week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to mention only two points, because on the third point, I am sure, the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation is making a statement. The first point is this. You will be surprised to hear that even after the assurance of the hon. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence in this House that the services of 8,000 MES—Military Engineer Services—employees who were doing a very important job in the defence industries will not be terminated unless alternative jobs are found, I am told today by the various unions throughout the country that their number is not 8,000 but 11,000 and that the services of these trained personnel who have worked for three to five years in the MES in the defence department are being trminated. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to make a statement to allay the fears in the minds of 11,000 employees that their services are going to be terminated. I do not wish to threaten the Government but I want to mention here that in case these 11,000 Defence employees were retrenched on 1st January 1974 the Federation will be bound to take a strike notice and go on strike because unemployment is so great.

Secondly, we want a discussion on the Pay Commission Report. We were told in the House that everything had been done and that the Minister had increased the salary in certain cases. You will be surprised that 80 per cent of the Central Government employees did not get a pay rise in December; only 20 per cent got. Even the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission have not been implemented. We want you to allow a discussion on the Pay Commission Report so that the hollow assurances gives by the Government might be exposed before the people in general and the Central Government employees in particular.

MR. SPEAKER: I request the Members to mention only one or two points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Lastly, you should ask the Minister for Scientific Research Mr. Subramnaiam to make a statement on the proposed closure or virtual closure of Sri Ram Institute in Delhi. Today they met the Prime Minister and she assured that she would intervene in the matter. Why is the Government unable to make a statement in this House? Because of the fear of Mr. Charat Ram and Mr. Bharat Ram? Their father is dead; they used to be afraid of Mr. Sri Ram. Let the Minister say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make such observations; it is unfair. It is not in good taste to make a reference to

them and say their father is dtad, etc. etc. howsoever you may differ from them.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): The cashew industry which is labour-intensive, foreign exchange earning, small-scale industry is facing a serious crisis in Mangalore due to non-availability of imported raw cashew. The import of raw cashew is canalised through the Cashew Corporation of India and the Cashew Corporation of India is not importing enough raw cashew from East African countries, nor is it making equitable distribution of cashew imported by it. Mangalore is the birth place of cashew industry but discrimination is made against Mangalore in the distribution of imported raw cashew by the Cashew Corporation. I request the Commerce Ministry to see that immediately 5,000 tonnes of raw cashew are imported from East African countries so that the workers are not thrown out of employment. Cashew industry earns a foreign exchange of about Rs. 70 crores. It is now facing severe competition from East African countries and once you lose foreign markets it is difficult to recapture it. I request the Commerce Ministry to pull up the Cashew Corporation of India and see that sufficient quantities of cashew is supplied to manufacturers in Mangalore immediately so that the units may not be closed down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय देश के कुछ प्रदेशों में शीघ्र ही चुनाव होने वाले हैं। चुनाव स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष हों, इस दृष्टि से चुनाव कानून में संशोधन आवश्यक है इस बारे में एक विधेयक पार्लियामेंट के सामने आया था उसे ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा गया था जिस की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल चुकी है लेकिन वह विधेयक सदन के सामने नहीं लाया जा रहा है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस विधेयक को लाने में देर होने का क्या कारण है।

आज कल उत्तरप्रदेश में प्रतिदिन या तो किसी कारखाने की नींव रखी जा रही है या किसी सड़क का उद्घाटन किया जा रहा है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन चुनाव के समय जब विकास की याद आती है तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह शासन तंत्र का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है मैं एक गम्भीर मामला आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं :

"Nainital, November 22:

The Union Government has agreed to a proposal to link the hill region of Kumaon with the BG railway line, according to the U.P. Finance Minister, Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari."

उत्तर प्रदेश वित्त मंत्री नेनीताल से यह ऐलान करते हैं कि कुमाऊ को जोड़ने वाली छोटी लाइन बड़ी लाइन में बदली जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का फ़ैसला कब किया गया और यह फ़ैसला किस ने किया। मैं ने 1972-73 का रेलवे बजट देखा है। डिमांडज फ़ार ग्रान्टस पर जो चर्चा हुई है, मैंने उस की भी छान बीन की है। उस से पता चलता है कि अभी तक रेल मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई फ़ैसला नहीं किया है—और अगर फ़ैसला किया है, तो रेल मंत्री की तरफ़ से उस का ऐलान होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर रेलें कब से चलाने लगे? चूंकि कुमाऊं की रेलवे लाइन उन के चुनाव-क्षेत्र में आती है, और उत्तर प्रदेश में आती है, इस लिए उन्होंने इस बारे में ऐलान कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चुनाव में सब कुछ चल जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ऐसा मत कहिये, क्योंकि आप को देखना है कि जो संसद के अधिकार-क्षेत्र की बात है, वह संसद के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में ही रहनी चाहिए। अगर रेल मंत्री महोदय ने यह फ़ैसला किया है कि उस छोटी लाइन को

(श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)

ब्राडगेज में बदला जाये, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उस की घोषणा इस सदन में, रेल मंत्री के द्वारा, होनी चाहिए, उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्तमंत्री के द्वारा नहीं। (व्यवधान) यह अखबार में निकला है; क्या यह गलत है? क्या श्री तिवारी ने इसका खंडन किया है! अगर रेल मंत्री इस का खंडन कर दें, तो मैं मान लूंगा। (व्यवधान)

मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह शासन-तंत्र का दुरुपयोग ठीक नहीं है। विकास एक अलग बात है। श्री राज बहादुर मेरी बात का समर्थन करेंगे कि श्री सुखाड़िया ने अपने चुनाव के समय एक नाला बनवाया था और उस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फ़ैसला दिया था कि यह इस प्रैक्टिस है।

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): मुझे इस की कोई इत्तिला नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अब वह इन्कार कर रहे हैं! वह अपने आप को अनजान बता रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के निर्णय की घोषणा संसद में होनी चाहिए, सम्बन्धित मंत्री के द्वारा होनी चाहिए, किसी प्रदेश के मंत्री के द्वारा नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह इलैक्शन ला में एमेंडमेंट करने वाला बिल इसी सत्र में लायें और इसी सत्र में पास करायें, जिस से चुनाव स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष होंगे या नहीं, लेकिन उस दिशा में थोड़ा सा कदम जरूर बढ़ाया जा सकेगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, we are at a loss to understand what could be the reasons for the Protocol attached to the trade agreement between USSR and India not having been released till now. In contrast, we find that the Protocol on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation between the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia has already been released, although this agreement was concluded later. This makes our position a little difficult because we are not able to understand the full import or significance of the agreement reached between these two countries. Very soon we are going to discuss this very matter either in the form of a debate on the international situation or the agreement reached between USSR and India. So, we would like to know when does the Government propose to release this protocol and what were the reasons because of which the Government has withheld this protocol from the House and the country.

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* DELAYS IN LAYING OF STATUTORY ORDERS.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): On the 15th and 22nd November, 1973, when the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (Shri Balgovind Verma) was laying certain 'Orders' on the Table of the House, some hon. Members expressed concern over the inordinate delay in laying of 'Orders', which ranged from one to two years. It was, *inter alia*, suggested by one of the Hon. Members during the course of discussion that the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House had not been vigilant enough to take notice of these delays.

I would crave the indulgence of the House to correct this impression. In their successive Reports, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation have been deprecating delays in laying of 'Orders'. Each 'Order' laid on the Table of the House is *suo motu* examined by the Committee to see whether there had been a delay beyond the period of 15 days prescribed by the Committee in its laying. In cases of delays exceeding six months, the Committee have been calling Secretaries/Joint Secretaries of the Ministries to give an explanation for delay.

Two Reports presented by the Committee recently—*viz.*, 5th and 9th Reports—cover all cases of dela from the first to eighth Sessions. The number of cases of delay pointed out in these Reports is 345. It would be relevant to point out that all the 'Orders' relating to the Ministry of Labour, which were the subject of criticism in the House on the 15th and 22nd November, 1973 have been adversely commented upon in the Ninth Report of the Committee *vide* paras 5—18.

I would take this opportunity to point out that the scrutiny of the Committee has not been confined to the 'Orders' laid on the Table. The Committee have also been examining whether there were any 'Orders' which were required to be laid on the Table but had not actually been laid. In their Ninth Report, the Committee have drawn attention to 47 such 'Orders'. It may not be out of place to mention here that the dealing Ministries, Labour, Commerce, Tome Affairs, Shipping and Transport, Deptt. of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, had initiated action to lay these 'Orders' on the Table only after the matter had been taken up by the Committee with them.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not be worried about some of the observations made by some hon. Members. They were corrected later on. As you know, on that day I complimented you and your Committee on the vigilance that you have maintained. Anyway I am very happy that you made the position clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, before you pass on to the next item I want to point out that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not said anything by way of reply to our observations.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it that he conveys these suggestions to the Ministries concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a defence matter and 11,000 men are losing their jobs. Are we not entitled to a discussion or a statement from the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Regarding the various suggestions made, I am glad that Shri Vajpayee and others appreciate my position. Some of them call for action and some call for non-action. I will convey them to the Ministers concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : आज सभी मुद्दों के बारे में पांच बजे वह स्टेटमेंट कर दें कंपसूल वाली बहस के पहले।

(व्यवधान) क्या स्थिति है वह तो बताएं।

MR. SPEAKER: I will see that he conveys it to the proper Ministries for action or statement or adjustment of time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are always doing it. We have no complaints against you. The Deputy Minister made a statement here in reply to a question that 8,000 people will not be retrenched. Now, 11,000 defence employees are going to lose their jobs. Is that the Government's policy?

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE-INDIAN AIRLINES SERVICE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 1973 को एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव द्वारा मैंने पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री का ध्यान इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के कर्मचारियों द्वारा नई शिफ्ट प्रणाली का विरोध किये जाने के कारण इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की सेवाओं के अस्त व्यस्त होने के समाचार की ओर दिलाया था।

उसके उत्तर में संचार तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया उस में कहा था :

"The shifts in Indian Airlines prior to the 12th November were mostly on the "balanced" pattern, so that equal numbers of workers were employed in the morning, afternoon, and night shifts, though the work-load involved varied from shift to shift. This cre-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ated artificial shortages when the work-load was high and left numbers of workers with little work at other times."

मंत्री महोदय के उपर्युक्त कथन से संसद में तथा बाहर भी यह धारणा पैदा हुई थी कि वर्तमान शिफ्ट प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में 'लीन' समय में भी उतने ही कर्मचारी रहते हैं जितने की 'पीक' समय में रहते हैं और नई शिफ्ट प्रणाली को लागू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य इस असंतुलन को समाप्त करना है ।

किंतु, खोजबीन करने पर जो तथ्य मुझे मिले हैं वे न केवल मंत्री महोदय के कथन को झुठलाते हैं अपितु उन पर यह आरोप भी आमंत्रित करते हैं कि उन्होंने सदन को इस मामले में गुमराह किया है । वे तथ्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

दिल्ली रीजन के बारे में इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के कार्मशियल मैनेजर तथा ए० सी० ई० के जनरल सेक्रेटरी के बीच 7 अगस्त, 1973 को जो समझौता हुआ था उस के अनुसार :

प्रात : कालीन पारी Morning Shift	(105000/1000 hours)	Grade 3/4 staff Grade 1/2 staff ..	51 86
अपराह्न कालीन पासी After noon shift	(1300/1720 hours)	Grade 3/9 staff Grade 1/2 staff	33 55
अपराह्न कालीन पारी After noon shift	(1720/2130 hours)	Grade 3/9 staff Grade 1/2 staff	30 47
सन्ध्या कालीन पारी Late Evening shift	(2130/2345 hours)	Grade 3/9 staff Grade 1/2 staff	22 50
रात्री पारी Night Shift	(2345/0500 hours)	Grade 3/9 staff Grade 1/2 staff	6 12

इन आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट है कि हर शिफ्ट में कर्मचारियों की संख्या ग्रेड 3/9 में 6 से 51 और ग्रेड 1/2 में 12 से 86 तक घटती बढ़ती रही है ।

जब यह तथ्य लोक सभा सचिवालय के माध्यम से नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के ध्यान में लाये गये तो उन्हें यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता के कर्मशियल डिपार्टमेंट में शिफ्ट प्रणाली में 'असंतुलन' हैं, अनबैलेन्स्ड हैं, किन्तु मद्रास या बम्बई में ऐसा कोई 'असंतुलन' नहीं है ।

बम्बई के बारे में जो आंकड़े मैंने एकत्र किये हैं उन से पता लगता है कि यद्यपि वहां रोस्टर में प्रति पाली में 23 कर्मचारी रखने की व्यवस्था थी, किंतु व्यवहार में अलग अलग पारियों में अलग-अलग कर्मचारी संख्या रहती थी। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार कर्मचारी संख्या इस प्रकार रहा करती थी

Morning shift	30
Afternoon shift.	36
Night shift	23

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय मद्रास के बारे में भी सही आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखें। वे बतायें कि रोस्टर के अनुसार प्रति पाली में कर्मचारी संख्या क्या थी और वास्तविकता में वह क्या रहा करती थी।

वस्तुतः यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि नई शिफ्ट प्रणाली लागू करने के बाद भी पालम इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट की संख्या बलमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है 12-11-75 के पूर्व इंजीनियरी को जितनी संख्या में ग्रुप ए

वी० सी० तथा डी० में तैनात किया जारहा है उतनी ही संख्या में हर ग्रुप में नईशिफ्ट प्रणाली लागू करने के बाद भी किया जाता रहा है।

मैंने जो कुछ ऊपर कहा है उससे यह भली भांति स्पष्ट है कि नई शिफ्ट प्रणाली को लागू करने के कारण यह नहीं है कि कम काम के समय अधिक कर्मचारी और अधिक काम के समय कम कर्मचारी रहा करते थे, बल्कि उसका कारण यह है कि सरकार कर्मचारियों के प्रति सप्ताह काम के घटें बढ़ाना

Increase in weekly hours

एक वर्ष में साप्ताहिक छुट्टी घटाना

Reduction in weekly off in a year

र त पाली में काम के घंटों तथा उड़ानों में वृद्धि करना

Iucrease in hours and number of night flights

और स्प्रे ओवर-समय का विस्तार करना चाहती थी। यदि ऐसा था, तो उसे सदन के सामनें पूरी तस्वीर रखनी चाहिये थी जिससे सदस्य समझ सकते थे कि सरकार केवल शिफट प्रणाली में परिवर्तन नहीं कर रही, बल्कि कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटों में वृद्धि तथा सुविधाओं में कमी करने जा रही है।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, with your permission I beg to submit that in my statement in this honourable House on the 14th November, 1973, I stated and I quote:

> "The shifts in Indian Airlines prior to the 12th November were mostly on the 'balanced pattern' so that equal numbers of workers were employed in the morning, afternoon and night shifts, though the workload involved varied from shift to shift. This created artificial shortages when the workload was high and left numbers of workers with little work at other times. The retention of workers from the lightly loaded to the more heavily loaded shifts thus became inevitable."

I very much regret that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee seems to have misunderstood my statement and feels that I have misled the House. I am sure that had Shri Vajpayee examined my statement carefully, he would not have accused me of such a serious lapse.

I would like to reiterate that in describing the shift patterns, I intentionally used the word 'mostly' so as to make it clear that there were some exceptions to the so-called balanced or equi-strength pattern. (*Interruptions*) Mostly means that it does not mean absolutely or totally.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Both the Minister and the Chairman have misled the House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Mostly does not mean 'entirely'. It is ordinary common dictionary meaning. It does not mean entirely and I have been repeating that all through I had in mind the shift pattern in the Commercial Department in the Delhi and Calcutta regions which were not equi-strength. In all there are 12 categories of shifts involved for three services. Four of the bases concerned are Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Out of the 12, in 10 shifts there is equi-strength, and in two, it is not. Therefore, I said 'mostly'.

According to my information which I have had verified again from Indian Airlines, the shift patterns in the Engineering (Maintenance) Sections Gr. I to Gr. 9 and the Stores (Engineering Maintenance) Sections Gr. 1 to 9 were equi-strength in all the four regions of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. They were also equal in the Commercial Departments Gr. 1 to 9 in Bombay and Madras Airports.

I lay a statement on the Table of the House which will show the position as it existed immediately before the 12th November 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5931A/73]. Only in Calcutta and Madras the variations were as I have already said. This shows clearly that I have made a correct statement and I have made the statement based on facts which could not really mislead the House. In fact, if I had said something else which Mr. Vajpayee perhaps wanted me to do, that would have been misleading. The figures shown in the statement were of the rostered strength.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the actual figures?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am just giving them. The figures shown in the statement were of the rostered strength. It will thus be seen that the shifts were equi-strength in spite of the accepted fact that the workload varied greatly from shift to shift. To meet the variation in workload, it became essential to detain workmen from the previous shifts to subsequent shifts. The actual number of workmen working in various shifts thus had not much relevance left to the rostered strength. It is this practice that led to such a heavy overtime bill and other wasteful practices. It was precisely to remedy this situation that the management introduced new shift patterns with effect from 12th November, based on the actual requirements of the workload in each shift.

In fixing the new shift pattern, the management has made sure that the agreements with the unions are not infringed and that no individual workman is made to work more than the permissible limit.

The House will thus see that I have at no stage misled it. On the contrary, my original statement of the 14th November states the facts correctly.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we pass on to the next item. Shri S. M. Banerjee has to move the resolution under item No. 10. Items Nos. 10 and 11 will be taken together.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरी एक व्यवस्था है। जो आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not yet moved. It will be taken up after lunch. Shri S. M. Banerjee may move it after lunch. After Shri S. M. Banerjee, the Finance Minister will speak and will reply to the point of order.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *re* DISAPPROVAL OF CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1973

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Statutory Resolution relating to the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1973). Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I take it that I can speak on both the Ordinance and the Bill because we are discussing both?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you can.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House disapproves of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 2nd November 1973...

I would add with your permission—

"on the advice of the Council of Ministers".

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मैं इसलिए इन्तजार कर रहा था कि मैं चाहता था कि यह बाकायदा रेजोल्यूशन आपके सामने आये।

पहले जो मेरे दस मुद्दे हैं उन को मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा और उस के बाद एक डेढ़ मिनट भाषण करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only on a point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes.

लिखकर दिया है कल ही।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Now, you can raise a point of order relating to the order of business before the House. I have received notices of certain motions which were given—

श्री मधु लिमये : उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूं, अभी प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर बोल रहा हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Ten points—you have just described, if I have understood you correctly.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: 10 points of the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can raise only one point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is only one point. Ten steps.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should be only a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस बात को लेकर है कि मेरी राय में यह जो इन्होंने संकल्प रखा है उस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है । क्यों नहीं हो सकती है, उस के मैं सिर्फ कारण दूंगा और उस पर आप निर्णय दीजिये ।

(1) संविधान की दफा 245 और 246 के तहत पार्लियामेन्ट को कानून बनाने के अधिकार प्राप्त हुए हैं । दफा 246 इन अधिकारियों को व्याप्ति निश्चित करती है ।

(2) दफा 123 विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति को अध्यादेश के रूप में कानून बनाने का अधिकार देती है ।

(3) कानून बनाने के दफा 123 तथा 245 और 246 के अधिकार साधारण अधिकार हैं और इन अधिकारों को मर्यादा दफा 108, दफा 109 और दफा 110 के तहत तय की गई ।

(4) दफा 107 में कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया का विवरण है ।

(5) साधारण बिलों के बारे में राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के अधिकार समान हैं, चाहे विधेयक पास करने की बात हो या संशोधनों को मंजूर करने की । जब दोनों सदनों में मत भेद हो जाता है तो दफा 108 के तहत संयुक्त बैठक होती है और लोकसभा के संख्या बल को अपना प्रभाव कायम करने का मौका मिलता है ।

(6) लेकिन वित्तीय विधेयकों के, मनी बिल के बारे में, दफा 109 लोक-सभा की श्रेष्ठता स्थापित करती है ।

(7) दफा 110 में वित्तीय विधेयकों की, मनी बिल्स की व्याख्या की गई है ।

(8) लेकिन अध्यादेश के जरिये और दफा 123 का इस्तेमाल कर यदि करों में और ड्यूटी में वृद्धि की जायेगी, जोकि मनी बिल्स का विषय होता है, तो हमारे संविधान की एक मौलिक विशेषता यानी सीधे चुनाव से जो सभा बनती है उसकी श्रेष्ठता बरकरार रहे, खत्म हो जाती है और अध्यादेशों के मामले में हम राज्य सभा के स्तर पर आ जाते हैं और इस में दफा 109 का हनन होता है ।

(9) दफा 109 के कारण यह निष्कर्ष अनिवार्य है कि 123 दफा के तहत अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार और वित्तीय कानूनों तक ही, नान-मनी बिल्स तक ही सीमित है । संविधान की विभिन्न धाराओं में मेल बिठाने के सिद्धान्त का भी यही नतीजा निकलता है और इस लिए

(10) आपको चाहिए कि अध्यादेश वाली बहस पर वे पाबन्दी लगायें और सरकार से कहें कि अध्यादेश के जरिये जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर वृद्धि की गई है और उस से जो रिक्तता उत्पन्न हुई है उसको पूर्ति करने के लिए वह अपने विधेयक में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your contention? Your contention is that this Bill cannot be discussed?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The resolution and the ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That they cannot be discussed?

श्री मधु लिमये : जी, आप दफा 123 देखें । मैंने कोई इधर उधर का भाषण नहीं दिया है । मैंने केवल संवैधानिक स्थिति को ही रखा है । कानून मंत्री इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, वित्त मंत्री इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, आप भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, और मैं नहीं मानता कि लोक सभा की गरिमा की उन को चिन्ता नहीं है बल्कि उस को भी उतनी ही चिन्ता है जितनी मुझ को है । इसलिए मैंने केवल कांस्टीटयूशनल की बात ही रखी है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you only on this ground—(*Interruptions*)—order please. I will allow you only on this ground. If your contention is that this is outside the legislative competence of this House, then of course it is a point to be discussed. There cannot be any other ground for me to disallow this discussion except on that ground.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल नहीं, मैं रिजोल्यूशन की बात कह रहा हूं । रिजोल्यूशन इस में नहीं आता । मैं विधेयक के बारे में नहीं कह रहा रहा हूं । विधेयक के बारे में लेजिस्लेटिव कम्पीटेंस का सवाल आयेगा । इस वक्त केवल बनर्जी साहब का संकल्प है आप के सामने ।

अब आप आर्टिकल 123 देखें वह रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में है ।

"An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance—(a) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions; and"

इसका मतलब है कि निरनुमोदन था । संकल्प दोनों सदनों में पास होने के बाद ही आर्डिनेंस खत्म हो सकता है । अब रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में राज्य सभा और हमारे अधिकार बराबर हैं । कोई ज्यादा अधिकार नहीं है रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में । लेकिन मनी मैटर्स के बारे में हमारे श्रेष्ठता है । आप 109 देखिये . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood what you are driving at. You are making a long speech.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I made no speech; I merely cited some articles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were making this reference and that reference, I have not been able to follow, what is the purpose. What do you want to say?

श्री मधु लिमये : वही मैं समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say that this Resolution cannot be discussed—is that your point? . . . (*Interruptions*) I want to verify from him. You want to say that this Resolution cannot be taken up? You are separating it from the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Bill cannot be discussed. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, you give the ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : रूलिंग देने से पहले मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूं उस की जरा सुन लें 10 धाराओं का इस में सम्बन्ध आता है तो समय लगेगा ही , मैं क्या करूं । यह कोई समय की बात है या महत्व की बात है । मुद्दे का महत्व क्या है यह देखना है । कितने आर्टि-

किल्स को उदधृत किया है । क्या मुझे पार्लियामेंट के कानून बनाने के अधिकारों की जो व्याप्ति है , राज्य सभा, लोक सभा और राष्ट्रपति के जो अधिकार हैं इन का वर्णन नहीं करना चाहिये? लोग वाइन्डेड क्या कर रहा हूं ? अगर वित्तीय मामलों में आर्डिनेंस आयेगा तो नतीजा यह होगा 123 धारा के तहत we will be reduced to the same position on the position of Rajya Sabha or position of equality with Rajya Sabha. जो कि नहीं है । 109 का जो सारा स्ट्रक्चर है और इसेंशियल फिचर संविधान का है उस के मुताबिक मनी मैटर्स में हमारी श्रेष्ठता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि. राष्ट्रपति और चीजों के बारे मे आर्डिनेंस से कानून बना सकते हैं । लेकिन चूंकि आर्टिकिल 109 जो है, जो मनी मैटर्स में हमारी श्रेष्ठता को स्थापित करता है उस के अनुसार आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा टैक्सेशनों में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए आर्डिनेंस गैर-कानूनी है । इस को डिसऐप्रूव करने का संकल्प गैर-कानूनी है और इस से जो रिक्तता उत्पन्न होगी उस के लिये मैं बिनती कर रहा हूं । सरकार इस विधेयक को वापस ले लें और जो वैकुआ हो गया है जिन से कर वसूला है उन को वापस देने वाले तो हैं नहीं आप ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I got your point at last. Kindly sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय , मुझे स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर लेने दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His main point is that this Ordinance relates to money matters. The Ordinance was promulgated by the President. The President is very much part of Parliament which includes both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It is an important point and I should like to be guided by the Law Minister. He has referred to article 109 wherein it is stated clearly that a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States....(*Interruptions*) You can correct me if I have not understood you properly. The contention of Shri Madhu Limaye is that by promulgating this Ordinance relating to money matters, the Council of States too is involved in the very first stage. Being a Money Bill it should not have been involved.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं, इनवौल्व का सवाल नहीं है । आप सवाल पूछते हैं और उत्तर नहीं देते ! हमारे ऊपर हंसते हैं बात ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not been able to understand, Mr. Limaye.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I stand in support of the point raised by Mr. Limaye, because the entire history of constitutional development sustains this view. Ever since the case of Proclamations in the 17th century, this idea has been very much there. Article 123 empowers the President to promulgate an Ordinance in order to legislate. No doubt about it. Legislation for the purpose of taxation, legislation which implies something to do with the Consolidated Fund of India requires special treatment and our Constitution when it thought of this matter gave to Lok Sabha a representative body of the people a special role in regard to Money Bills which meant legislation implying taxation. No taxation without representation being the basic principle, this principle was put in the Constitution in this manner. The idea therefore had been that for reasons of emergency or very essential urgency, the President might promulgate legislation but surely the President cannot promulgate legislation involving taxation of the people without getting the House of the People involved in the process...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going into the much broader question What Prof. Mukerjee is raising now was raised on the very first day...(*Interruptions*) I was trying to reply to Mr. Mukerjee.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He raised the very pertinent question of propriety; I raised a point of order. This is the difference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker opined at that time that it was undesirable to proclaim an Ordinance a few days before Parliament sits. He said that much. It is for the Government to take note of that. We are concerned with the specific, limited question whether we can proceed with the discussion on this Resolution. Mr. Limaye had made it clear that he separated the Bill from the Resolution. He says that this Resolution cannot be discussed. I have tried to follow what Mr. Madhu Limaye was saying. As far as I am able to understand him, he says that this also involves the Rajya Sabha in the very first stage and therefore it cannot be discussed. That is his contention; that is the meaning of article 109.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: My main contention is that this Ordinance reduces our House to a position of equality with Rajya Sabha; it destroys our supremacy. That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It comes to the same thing, because as I said Rajya Sabha is involved. It comes to the same thing. You say, a special prerogative of this House has been eroded. This is the only valid point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): So far as I can see it, the hon. member Shri Limaye rightly makes a distinction between a Resolution and a Bill. There must be some rationale behind the intention of the Constitution that the Resolution should be placed before both Houses of Parliament. Resolutions and Bills are two different entities. The Constitution also says that the Money Bill would also go to the other House after it is passed here. So far as the question of the priority is concerned, whether it should be placed first before this House and then before the other House it is a different matter. But the Constitution does not prevent a Bill being placed before both the Houses nor does the Constitution prevent a Resolution being placed before both the Houses. There must be some rationale behind the provision in the Constitution that the Resolution has to be placed before both the Houses, without indicating the priority whether it is to be placed first before the Lok Sabha and then before the Rajya Sabha. I think the rationale is something like this. Even in article 123 there are two parts. One is that "the President is satisfied that circumstances exist". So far as the question whether the President was justified in thinking that circumstances existed is concerned, I think both Houses have similar right. The Resolution only seeks to establish that circumstances did exist for the President to take immediate action. Therefore, there is no question of priority with regard to the Resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question is whether this ordinance was justified.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether it is justified or not, the House will decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since they are going to extract money in the shape of taxation, the President should not have promulgated this ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question now is limited to the point whether we can proceed with this or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The ordinance was wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will decide that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय , मुझे लगता है कि श्री मधु लिमये ने एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है । हम आर्डिनेंस जारी करने पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा टेक्स लगाये गये हैं । यह आपत्तिजनक है, लेकिन इस समय हम उस पर भी आपत्ति नहीं कर रहे हैं । मुद्दा सिर्फ़ इतना है कि जब आर्डिनेंस द्वारा टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं और उस आर्डिनेंस को पुष्टि के लिए, या निरनुमोदन के लिए, दोनों सदनों के सामने एक

साथ रखा जाता है, तो दोनों सदनों के बीच में एक समानता स्थापित हो जाती है । जो संविधान के अन्तर्गत मनी बिल्ज के संबंध में नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में विधि मंत्री सदन के सामने अपने विचार प्रकट करें, और अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो एटार्नी-जनेरल की भी राय ली जा सकती है । आज तक इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जल्दबाजी में कोई निर्णय न दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether the Finance Minister or the Law Minister has anything to say on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ऐसे रिमार्क कर के प्रैजुडिस करते हैं । इस सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है । अगर आप उन की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Sir, I have tried to understand the points raised in the course of the discussion. My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, was good enough to give me in advance a copy of the points which he was going to raise. That gave me some time to consider those points more carefully.

Taking all the objections which were raised by several hon. Members, the question revolves itself into two or three different aspects. The first is the basic question which, as you have rightly pointed out, was raised also during the initial stage of introduction, namely, whether the President has got the power to impose tax by Ordinance—because excise duty is also in the nature of a tax—under article 123 of the Constitution. In other words, can there be taxation by Ordinance?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is not the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : दैट इज प्रिसाइजली माई क्वेश्चन । यह माननीय सदस्य की अपनी राय हो सकती है । मैं ने पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाया है और मंत्री महोदय उस का उत्तर दे रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्य बीच में क्यों पड़ते हैं ? वह कह रहे हैं कि वह क्वेश्चन नहीं है । क्वेश्चन ही यहां है ।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is the question which the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, raised. But there were other questions raised by other hon. Members. But, since hon. Members themselves do not agree among themselves.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जरूरी थोड़े ही है और वह मुझ से एग्री करें । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम सब लोग पायंट आफ़ आडर पर एग्री करें ।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is why I am saying that I am going to deal with his point.

It is the accepted position that in the Constitution there are two modes of legislation; one mode provides for legislation when both the Houses are not in session and the other mode provides for legislation when both the Houses are in session. The mode of legislation by Ordinance by the President, when the Houses are not in session, is provided for by article 123 of the Constitution. So far as that power is concerned, as the article itself very clearly shows, it is the equivalent of or similar to the power of legislation by Parliament. On any subject on which the Parliament has the legislative power, the President has the legislative competence to promulgate an Ordinance. I need not argue this point any further. It is enough for me to read the plain language of the relevant portion of article 123, which will make it very clear that the Presidential power of legislation by Ordinance is co-extensive with the power of Parliament to legislate on any matter. Naturally, it must be a subject which is within the legislative competence of Parliament itself; for example, he cannot legislate by Ordinance with respect to a matter which is within the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. Therefore, if it is not disputed

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

in fact, it is accepted by all—that the imposition of a levy of this type was within the legislative competence of Parliament by making an ordinary law, it was equally within the legislative competence of the President to do it by promulgation of an Ordinance. In fact, sub-clause (2) of article 123 says in terms:

> "An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament,"

Therefore, when an Ordinance is issued it is *per se* an Act of Parliament during the time the Houses are not in session. So, everything that is within the power of Parliament to legislate, it is within the power of President to legislate by Ordinance. Therefore, the stand that legislation by Ordinance is not permissible is not, in my respectful submission, a correct view to take.

Moreover, it has not been done only in this case. I can cite at least four or five instances from 1951 onwards when taxation by Ordinance has taken place. But there is a safeguard, and that is not only with respect to legislation relating to taxation but relating to all legislation by Ordinance.

There are two safeguards. The legislation by Ordinance does not endure for an indefinite time. There is a point of time, a time-limit, which is fixed in sub-article (2) of article 123 upto which an Ordinance can remain in force. Otherwise, it lapses. Either it is after six weeks' period as indicated in sub-article (2) of article 123 or the day on which the House disapproves the Ordinance that the Ordinance must lapses. The object of this is to see that the power to promulgate an Ordinance by legislation, whether in respect of tax or otherwise, is limited to a particular point of time before which either the Government must bring a proper legislation in the form of a Bill and see that the effect of the Ordinance remains in tact, or the Ordinance lapses. That is the only safeguard. That is why within the specified time, the Finance Minister has brought forward a proper Bill in respect of duties which are sought to be levied. I would respectfully submit that there are other articles to which a reference has been made which clearly show that the power of the President is co-extensive with the power of Parliament in respect of legislation by Ordinance. That is one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect of the matter, as I understand, is that in respect of the approval or disapproval of the Ordinance, apart from the Bill which is there for consideration, this House has no power to approve or disapprove the Ordinance. Take, for example, a regular legislation which is a Money Bill under articles 107 to 110, particularly article 109. Money Bill is defined in article 110. Supposing a regular Bill had been brought forward, it could not have gone to the Rajya Sabha first. It was imperative that it should be introduced in the Lok Sabha first. That is why, in fact, the Bill is being introduced in the Lok Sabha first. This is a Money Bill and when it is passed by the Lok Sabha, it will go through the same procedure as is contemplated in articles 109, 110, etc. But it does not apply in respect of Ordinance which is another mode of legislation.

If the quarrel is that the Constitution should be different, that is a different matter. I am saying that there are two modes of legislation provided here. One mode of legislation is by a proper Bill, by a proper form of legislation in Parliament, and article 109 will undoubtedly apply and the procedure under articles 107 to 110 would have been gone through. But article 123 deals with a special case where under certain circumstances, the President has been given power to legislate, and as the hon. Member rightly said, for the purpose of approval or disapproval, there must be some rationable behind it.

Here, two points have been mentioned in the article 123. Either you must do something to legislate properly by a Bill of the Ordinance lapses, or, before that, one of the Houses, the latter of the two, should have rejected the approval of the Ordinance, should have disapproved the Ordinance. The rationale is to give a

time-limit upto which an Ordinance can remain in force, beyond which it cannot remain in force.

My submission is this. I cannot quarrel with the Constitution here. I am only telling you what the constitutional provision is. I submit there is no difficulty in going ahead with the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I have to give my rulling....

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मुद्दे की सफाई नहीं हुई ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I really don't understand. You have made your submission and he has given a reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रेल-रोड करना चाहते हैं तो करिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are encroaching into the Private Members' Business time. It is 2.30 P.M. now.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बोलते नहीं देते हैं । प्राइवेट मेम्बर का सवाल नहीं है । अभी आज जल्दी में मत कीजिए । मैं किसी का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । आप सोमवार को लीजिए । अभी लेना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कुछ कहना है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to give my ruling.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: When this kind of a subject comes on the anvil, the Chair also should exercise discretion. The heavens will not fall if the discussion is postponed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You kindly hear me. I am concerned at the moment only with this limited question, whether we can proceed with the discussion on the Resolution. That is the only point of order as far as I can see. As for other constitutional questions, whether the Ordinance has been right or wrong, whether the President has rightly or wrongly promulgated the Ordinance, that is for the House to decide. The question whether the prerogative of the House has been eroded by the promulgation of the Ordinance is for the House to decide. They are bigger issues. I am concerned with the limited question—whether we can proceed on with this or not. Now, as far as I can see, there is nothing to stop it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरा सुनेंगे तब पता चलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am prepared to hear you again, but, on this limited question—how can this discussion be stopped. Please do not go into all legal and constitutional arguments. If you could prove to me convincingly that it cannot be proceeded with, I am prepared to listen to you again. But please do not be long-winded.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The legislative power conferred on the President under Art 123 is co-extensive with the legislative power of Parliament. I myself said that when I cited Art 245 and 246.

My point is that this power, as far as money matters are concerned, is limited by Art 109.

अभी मान लीजिए डिस अप्रूवल का प्रस्ताव हम ने पास किया

and if the other House does not agree

तो क्या स्थिति होगी ?

That is the point. If we reject the Bill, that is the end of the matter. For harmonious construction you must read Art 123 with Art. 109.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know why we get confused. If that is your point, it is for the House to deliberate on it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then allow a full discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If a discussion on this very question....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रेल रोड करना चाहत हैं तो करिए ।

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: In the House of Commons, point of procedure..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear you.

What Mr. Madhu Limaye has submitted specifically is a question to be discussed by the House and the House must give an opinion on how it prevents a discussion and how can it stop even taking up this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let us hear the Attorney-General. Please do not try to rail-road the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the order. Even if you want the House to pronounce on this, the House must discuss it. Without discussion....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not on disapproval but on illegality.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Not on the merits of the ordinance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह मेंजारिटी से तय होगा कि यह इल्लीगल है या लीगल है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want me to give a ruling?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. To my mind, he has confused the issue. By passing this resolution, we do not pass the ordinance by the President *in toto*. The ordinance is a legislation. We do not pass the ordinance *in toto* for, in order to pass the ordinance in totality, we go to the introduction of the Bill which would contain all the provisions of the ordinance. Therefore, the hon. Minister was not right in saying that, by seeking to discuss this, we are discussing a particular form of legislation. We are not discussing a particular form of legislation. We are only discussing whether circumstances did exist. It is that part of the matter that we are seeking to discuss through the resolution.

So far as the provision relating to the imposition of the tax is concerned, that would be discussed when the Bill is placed before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want a separate discussion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What I mean is that the hon. Minister wrongly said that by discussing the resolution, we are discussing a special form of legislation, that is, legislation by President. We are not doing that. We would be doing that when the Finance Bill comes and now we would be only discussing whether circumstances did exist for the President to take an immediate action. That is the rationale behind the resolution. He must not say that we are going to pass the legislation.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: You have been pleased to concede that certain fundamental questions, whatever view one may take of it, have been postulated. You also said that they deserve discussion. Perhaps you have implied that they could be discussed in the course of the discussion on the resolution and the Bill to follow. But my point is this. These matters should go to the root of the procedure of the House and the rights of the House which are even more important. They should be discussed threadbare and when the question of the Attorney-General's presence in this House being desirable or not has already been brought, I would like to submit, Sir, that this House should have an opportunity to discuss it at some reasonable length. Before this Bill can be discussed, before we can apply our mind to the merits and demerits of the proposition, I submit, first this constitutional hurdle has to be cleared. I would suggest that you give us some time for a discussion of that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Mukherjee has supported me that all these have got to be discussed. How it should be discussed, whether Attorney-General, should be called, all these have been mentioned. I think it is really open to the House. If you want to call the Attorney-General, you can come forward with a regular motion on this....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Everything to be decided with the help of two-thirds majority!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you don't like anything you want to shout me down.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not trying to shout you down, Sir.

जब सन्देह उत्पन्न होता है, तो सैटिस्फाई करने के लिये बुलाना चाहिये ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They have the majority and we have the arguments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am to decide on the point of order. There is no question of any majority. The point of order is my special, my exclusive jurisdiction. I am to decide whether there is a point of order or not. And I rule there is no point of order. We can go on with the discussion.

Now we take up Private Members' Business.

14.42 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th December, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th December, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

14.43 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN ASIA—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri D. K. Panda on the 23rd November, 1973. He had begun his speech on the last occasion. He has taken one minute. He may continue his speech.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to withdraw you can withdraw..

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I have already moved for adjournment of this and I want to briefly state the reasons for the same. The Resolution was tabled..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Once you seek adjournment, you will have to get priority in the ballot. Please for God's sake, don't withdraw..

SHRI D. K. PANDA: This Resolution was moved on 23rd November and subsequently some developments have taken place. As a result of Mr. Brezhnev's visit, talks have taken place between our Prime Minister and Mr. Brezhnev. He addressed Members of both Houses of Parliament. In view of the series of agreements which have been already entered into between our Government and also the USSR Government, now I feel that most of the broad principles, for safeguarding the peace and security of the Asian region on the basis of mutual cooperation among nations against the forces of Imperialism and Neo-colonialism and also for consolidating their independence and attaining rapid economic development, have been embodied therein, and therefore, at this stage, I want that the debate may be adjourned. I move under Rule 340:

"That the debate on the Resolution be adjourned."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is completely unconvincing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has moved an adjournment to his own Motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सारी चर्चा को स्थगित करने के लिये जो तर्क दिया गया है, वह हमारे मन में कौन से प्रश्न पैदा करता है, मैं उन में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता। सरकारी प्रवक्ता की तरफ़ से कहा गया था कि कलैक्टिव सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट के बारे में रूसी नेता से कोई बात नहीं हुई। लेकिन अभी कहा गया है कुछ बातचीत हुई है और हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि उस बातचीत से इतने सन्तुष्ट हो गये हैं कि वे समझते हैं कि इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अब तो इस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने के लिये और अधिक उपयुक्त अवसर आ गया है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि रूसी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता ऐसा प्रस्ताव ले कर आये थे—इस चर्चा से हमें और सरकार को समझने का मौका मिलेगा कि वह प्रस्ताव क्या था, उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी, क्योंकि इस बारे में हश-हश की नीति अपनाई जा रही है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं—एक बार जो चर्चा शुरू हो गई—यह गैर सरकारी प्रस्ताव है, इस के बाद दूसरा प्रस्ताव आने वाला है और जो अगले 15 दिन के लिये बैलेट हुआ है, उस में मेरा नाम पहले आया है, 15 दिन के बाद जब गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव की चर्चा होगी तो मेरा प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिये आयेगा, इसलिये यह चर्चा स्थगित कैसे हो सकती है। ये चाहें तो सदन की राय से प्रस्ताव वापस ले सकते हैं, लेकिन यह प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिये फिर नहीं आ सकता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आज ही चर्चा करायें तो अच्छा होगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur): I must say that it is an extraordinary procedure that is being followed. Mr. Panda is the Mover of the Resolution and not Mr. Vajpayee. He had moved it on the 23rd November. He has now stated quite clearly that subsequent to his moving it, certain developments had taken place and they have satisfied him, whether the other Members agree or not; he thinks that for the time being it is not necessary to press for a discussion. That is his simple proposition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall have to oppose the adjournment.

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before he raises the point of order, I would like to state that Mr. Panda had already started and moved his resolution, and, therefore, it is the property of the House. He can withdraw it, but that also has to be done with the leave of the House. Even if he moves a motion to adjourn the discussion on this resolution, that is also for the House to decide. Therefore, I think that it is quite regular for me to hear the views of other Members.

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—मोशन्ज और रेज़ोल्यूशन्ज में क्या फर्क है—मैं यही बतलाना चाहता हूं। आप नियम 340 को देखिये—इस में कहा गया है—

"At any time after a motion has been made, a Member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.".

साधारण तौर पर जब सरकारी मोशन आता है या सरकारी टाइम में जो मोशन दिया जाता है, उस पर जब चर्चा स्थगित की जाती है, तो वह मामला पेन्डिंग रहता है, समाप्त नहीं होता है, लेकिन जब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्ज रेज़ोल्यूशन एडजार्न हो जायेगा, तब क्या होता है—आप नियम 30 को देखिये—

"When on a motion being carried, the debate on a private Member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private Members' business

in the same or next session, it will not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मोशन और प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स रेजोल्यूशन में क्या फर्क है---आप के सामने रखने के लिये मैंने इन नियमों की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचा है। मेरे जो साथी इस इन्नोसेंट प्रस्ताव मानते हैं, उन की अगर यह मंशा है कि वे इसे वापस लेना चाहते हैं, तब तो अलग बात है उसके लिये विदड्रावल का प्रावीजन है। इस लिये मैं इन से और आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे इस को वापस लेना चाहते हैं तो विदड्रावल का प्रस्ताव रखें, अगर इस को एडजार्न कर ा चाहते हैं तो सरकारी टाइम में जो मोशन लिये जाते हैं, वे एडजार्न होने पर समाप्त नहीं होते, लेकिन यह समाप्त हो जायेगा। सब स पहले इस का खुलासा होना चाहिये, उस के बाद सदन अपनी राय व्यक्त करेगा।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हू। स्वयं ब्रेजनेव साहब ने जो हमारे भाषण दिया और मुझ से भी व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कहा, हम इसपर बहस चाहते हैं--- काम्प्रिहेन्सिव स्कशनडि, उनका मतलब था हमारा कोई फिक्स्ड आइडिया नहीं है और हम बहस चाहते हैं तो बहस का यह मौका बहुत अच्छा है क्योंकि न उनका कोई फिक्स्ड आइडिया है न सरकार का, जो डेक्लेरेशन है उसमें क्लेक्टिव सिक्योरिटी का जिक्रतक नहीं है तो यह बढ़िया मौका है, हमारी भी इच्छा है, ब्रेजनेव साहब की भी इच्छा है, इसपर बहस हो।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: At the moment, we are not concerned with the effect of the adjournment. It may well be that this Resolution will completely die. But the limited point we are considering now is whether we should grant leave for adjournment. To my mind, the reasons given by the hon. Member are not convincing at all.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): That is for the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For the House. I am within my rights to say that the leave for adjournment should not be granted.

The three reasons given by the hon. member are these. First, there have been some talks on this subject between the General Secretary of the CPSU and the Government of India. Apparently, he is conversant with the whole gamut of subjects that have been discussed! So he gives us information that this subject was also discussed between them.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About the joint communique.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to the Joint communique also. We are told that the Government of India was so careful in this matter that even the Defence Minister was kept out of all discussions with the General Secretary of the CPSU. That has been our information. But here the hon. member says that a discussion did take place on this subject. Should we go by the information given by the hon. member or that given by the Government of India in this matter?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Bihar politics should not be imported into international politics.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is Bihar politics? I am coming to your politics also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is international politics.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to that. I know that the party is undergoing a crisis at the moment consequent upon the strictures passed by the General Secretary of the CPSU on its activities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about Cong. (O)?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are reeling under the attacks made on your policies.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Cong. (O) is reeling under.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not Cong. (O).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Cong. (O) has been taken over by Congress without compensation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. member was submitting that the agreement also contains provisions relating to collective security.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Board principles.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is again against the view taken by Government or th information communicated by Government.

Therefore, this must be again something out of his imagination and we have to know the position from the Government of India also. So, I say that the reasons he has advanced are completely unconvincing and at variance with facts as have been communicated to us by Government.

Lastly, according to the Mover, there is no need for this. He is moving for adjournment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At present.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It may well be that he is asking for adjournment for 15 days only. Then the argument he has advanced for leave for adjournment would not be in support of the kind of thesis he was trying to propound. So, it does seem to me that it is because of the confidential talks wihch took place between the Communist Party of India and the Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that this resolution is being withdrawn. In fact, it is a request for withdrawal and it is not a request for adjournment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I may just say one word. Mr. Panda who is the mover of this resolution has also made it clear and they know it very well that within a few days—next week, I believe—a debate on foreign affairs is coming up for which 10 hours have been allotted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, my friend can rest assured that our party will make its position quite clear during that debate. Therefore, all his innuendoes about who is reeling under whose blows, coming from the Cong. (O) leader, whose party is almost at the cross-roads, take one nowhere. (*Interruptions*) It is time that you proceeded to the business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever be the motivations of Mr. Panda in seeking an adjournment of this debate.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not motivations,.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Procedurally, I am not concerned with it. They are before the House. Whatever be the motives, the House can draw its own inferences and its own conclusions. I will put this question to the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस पर बहस करनी होगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर बहस का मौका दीजिये । पहले तो मैंने प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have discussed it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Whether that is withdrawal or adjournment? A point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have listened to the point of order. But I really could not understand your point of order, but as far as I understand, it is this: whether the motion for adjournment is

adopted or not the rules will take care of it and the rules are very clear. You have read out the relevant rules that any private Member's business that is not disposed of on the day it is taken up will not automatically come up next time; it has to come through the ballot again.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It lapses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules are very clear about that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has to withdraw the motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It amounts to withdrawal. That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let it amount to anything. I am concerned with the procedure here. The procedure is very clear. After a motion has been made under rule 340, a Member can move a motion that the debate be adjourned. So, I will act under that rule and the House will decide on that. (*Interruptions*) What do you want? Shall I put it to the House?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It should be discussed—whether he can be granted leave or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Rule 341. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I follow. They want a discussion whether this debate should be adjourned or not. They want a discussion on this motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have already spoken. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you have made your submission on this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Otherwise, what were all these submissions? Were they irrelevant? Why did you not rule out all those submissions if they were irrelevant? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. If you give me that authority and the power to rule out whatever is irrelevant, this House will proceed very, very smoothy. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: We give you the power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When it suits you; but when it does not suit you, it comes on me! I really do not know if the Members want to make further submissions on this motion. I have listened to them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be very irregular. After Mr. Panda has made a speech and he has sat down after completion of his speech, he cannot make a second speech on the same motion. He is ruled out unless he wants all these interruptions to be treated as only interruptions in the middle of his speech, in which case then he can continue his speech. What does he want? You have finished your speech?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: On the adjournment, motion, I have finished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; he has finished his speech on the adjournment motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक एक घंटा ऐडजर्नमेंट पर बहस हुई है। कई दफा ऐसा हुआ है।

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to make some submissions on this question?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Brief speeches on whether it should be adjourned or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कहने देंगे कि नहीं कि इस पर बहस क्यों हो ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I should say that if you want to make brief submissions, not speeches, on whether this

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

motion should be adopted or not, I am prepared to listen.... (*Interruptions*) It will be on this limited question whether the adjournment motion should be adopted or not. If you go far out in the field, it will be my pleasant, or unpleasant duty, to draw your attention that you are being irrelevant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you permitting a discussion now on the merits or demerits of the resolution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. On this limited question only. The motion is in order; it has been moved and the House has to decide whether it should be adopted or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं आप को ठीक समझा हूं तो आप चाहते हैं कि इन के संकल्प का जो आशय है उस पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। इतनी दूर तक नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इस समय इस बहस को क्यों नहीं स्थगित करना चाहिए इस के लिए हम लोग अपनी दलील दे सकते हैं।

जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था हम लोगों के सामने जब कौमरेड ब्रेझनेफ़ ने भाषण किया तो उन्होंने हम को यह समझाने की कोशिश की उन की कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी की जो कल्पना है यह फ़ौजी संधि की कल्पना नहीं है। मिलिटेरिस्ट उस का ओवरटोन नहीं है। (**व्यवधान**) मैं कनविन्स कैसे कर सकता हूं कि बहस होनी चाहिए। यह बहस क्यों होनी चाहिए, यह एडजर्न क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए, इस पर मैं बोल रहा हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कौमरेड ब्रेझनेफ़ साहब ही स्वयं इस की चर्चा चाहते थे तो कौन सी आपत्ति है? यह बात सही है कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह इसी सत्र की समाप्ति के पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर बहस कराना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह एक साधारण बहस है। ज्यादातर उस में पश्चिम एशिया, योरप में जो घटनायें हो रही हैं, अमरीका और पश्चिम योरुप में जो झगड़ा हो रहा है और हम लोगों के बीच में और सोवियट ब्लाक्स में जो सहयोग हो रहा है, चीन की क्या स्थिति है, जापान की क्या स्थिति है, दक्षिण एशिया में क्या हो रहा है, पूरे विश्व की स्थिति पर उस में बहस होगी। लेकिन पंडा साहब के प्रस्ताव का कुछ और ही महत्व है। पिछली बार इन्होंने मेरी मदद भी मांगी थी कि इनका प्रस्ताव खत्म न हो, और हम ने मदद की थी। इसलिए इस बहस से घबराने की किसी को भी जरूरत नहीं है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी घबराते नहीं हैं। तो किसी के ऊपर अभियोग नहीं है। मेरी दिली इच्छा है कि इस पर बहस हो क्योंकि संसद् को शायद ही मौका मिलता है विदेश नीति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने का। .. (**व्यवधान**) दो तिहाई बहुमत यदि मेरा समर्थन करेगा तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय तो चाहते हैं कि मैं बोलूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चर्चा स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव रूल 340 के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है। मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 341 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion for adjournment of the debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith but the question thereon of decline to propose the question."

पाराशर महोदय, मुझे आप से शिकायत है कि इन के प्रस्ताव को उसी समय आपने रद्द क्यों नहीं कर दिया? आप इस प्रस्ताव को इन्हें रखने की अनुमति देने से इन्कार कर सकते थे। इसलिए कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है यह गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव है। यह बैलट के बाद आता है। बैलट बड़ी मुश्किल से आता है। प्रस्ताव आ गया, उस पर पंडा साहब ने भाषण

भी कर दिया और माननीय एम० एन० मिश्र शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि यह प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए उन का जो आर्थिक नीति सम्बधी प्रस्ताव था उस पर चर्चा कम कर दी गई। और इस प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने या चर्चा स्थगित करने के लिए आप के पास आने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? एक महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक महत्व का विषय है। किसी विदेशी मेहमान की यात्रा के कारण उस विषय का महत्व कम नहीं होता। सचमुच कौमरेड ब्रेझनेफ की यात्रा के बाद इस विषय पर खुली चर्चा करने का इस से अधिक उपयुक्त अवसर और कोई नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन मुझे एक बात का ताज्जुब है कि यह चर्चा स्थगित करने की बात हो रही है और सरकारी पक्ष मौन धारण कर के बैठा है, इसका रहस्य क्या है ? क्या यह चर्चा स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव ....

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : हम लोग तो कह रहे हैं कि पूरा मौका अगले सप्ताह दिया जा रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस का मतलब यह है कि पहले कुछ चर्चा हो चुकी है। केवल भारत में और रूस में ही चर्चा नहीं होती, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी चर्चा होती है, और दोनों की राय से यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है कि इस समय चर्चा को टाल दो, सदन को बहस का मौका न दो। मेरा कहना है कि सदन को बहस का मौका मिलना चाहिए, और इसलिए आप चर्चा कराइये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I ask one clarification from him? There is a national policy that nothing should be done which is prejudicial to the relations between two countries. Now, the hon. Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wanted a thorough discussion to take place. We had a good opportunity for bringing about a discussion on that. To my mind, the withdrawal of this resolution would amount to a prejudicial action of that kind which might bring about come bitterness between the two countries. Recently we have established very cordial relations. Would you not consider that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will be touched, as I am, by the deep concern of my hon. friend Shyamnandan Babu if what Mr. Breznov wanted us or did not want us to do. He fears it might spoil our relations. I suggest that all these arguments are totally irrelevant. Anybody who wants to discuss this subject of collective security can do so to his heart's content next week on the motion on international affairs....(An Hon. Member: Why not now?) We have our own reasons. Mr. Panda has reasons because it is quite obvious to anybody with commonsense. His resolution was moved on 23 November. Subsequently, I think everybody agrees that certain very important developments have taken place which constitute a land mark in some ways in the development of international co-operation. We feel that a debate of this particular concept just at this moment is not necessary; we can allow sometime to go.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It can take place one or two weeks afterwards?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have not said one week or one month. The people are still trying to understand what are the principles expounded, what is the basis which has been suggested for mutual cooperation and so on. We could not anticipate on the 23rd November what agreements and joint communiques would be signed. This is the simple thing. There is nothing so mysterious about it as my friends are trying to make out. Since the mover is wanting that the discussion be adjourned. I do not see what is the difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee objected to my acceptance of this motion under Rule 341 and he asked for the reasons. Although I am not bound to give any reason, in this case I will give the reasons. Firstly, it is most unusual

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for the mover of a motion himself on his own *suo motu* to seek adjournment of that discussion. It has happened many times that when we discuss a Bill, when the Government is convinced that they should not proceed with that Bill, they come forward and naturally we give due regard and respect to that. Secondly, Mr. Panda has written to me:

> "In view of this situation and also in view of the coming debate on the international situation next week, about which notice has been given, I do not wish to continue the discussion on my resolution at this stage and ask for leave to withdraw it."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Do you agree this is something unusual?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Of course, it is unusual. But it is not a new thing. Government has also done it. It can be anticipated that this question will come up during the discussion on the international situation next week. So, we shall be saving the time of the House. That is why I have accepted it. Now I will put it to the House.

The question is:

> "That the debate on the Resolution be adjourned".

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, let us know that it is being withdrawn. It is in cold print before you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wrote to me like that but later on in the course of his speech he sought my permission to move a motion for adjourning the discussion and I have accepted that. Therefore the debate has been adjourned. Whatever be the effect of this decision, the rules would take care of this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am glad you have said it. I have secured the first place in the ballot. He cannot revive this discussion. This discussion cannot be received.

15.14 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FREIGHT EQUALISATION AND CASH INCENTIVES FOR CERTAIN COMMODITIES

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House is of the opinion that for balanced development and growth in all regions of the country, incentives like 'Freight Equalisation' be equally applied on cotton, oilseeds and jute as in the case of steel and cement; and cash subsidies be given for major foreign exchange earners *viz.*, jute and tea, in similar manner as is done in large number of other exportable commodities."

Sir, with a very heavy heart, I had to move this resolution and at the outset, I have to request the House to accept this resolution. Since independence we have been demanding several measures for an over-all development of the country. But, despite many attempts and many plans, what do we see? We see that a number of regions and a number of areas in the country have still remained undeveloped and are called backward. Over and above this, since independence we have seen that in certain areas of the country development has taken place at a much faster rate than in other areas. The reasons for this phenomenon must be found out. It is definitely not enough to say that it is due to labour unrest or law and order problem. I know there is a large section of people who think it is fashionable to refer to this labour trouble and labour unrest in certain parts of the country, particularly in the eastern region, and give this as the reason for entrepreneurs not volunteering for industrial developpent, as compared with the western and southern region. The actual underlying reasons have to be probed into and eradicated by the Government of India.

My Resolution is in two parts. I am sure I will prove to the satisfaction of the House, and also to the satisfaction of you, Sir, that it is really the policies pursued and the fiscal measures that have been

adopted from time to time by the Central Government, that are really responsible for retarding the balanced development and growth of all regions in the country.

To begin with, I would like to quote from the Economic Survey 1971-72. It is stated on page 32:

> "The issues holding up progress in the eastern States encompasses much more than the industrial unrest and law and order. Industrial investment, the pricing policies pursued in the past by the Government would also need to be reviewed. There is evidence of serious neglect of normal replacement, lack of modernisation and questionable financial management of wide areas of industry. The practices which contributed to least development in the past need to be underlined so that corrective steps may be taken. The hypothesis that industrial unrest and some other disturbances in the eastern region are as much a cause as a symptom of a crisis which has been developing over the years perhaps deserves to be studied with great care."

This observation is very clear. It is not only a question of industrial unrest and labour unrest in the eastern region; the reason is something else far more grave than what you acknowledge. The question of financial institutions, the question of financing plan programmes, the question of giving licences, the modernisation of the old industries, all these things have to be seriously reviewed along with the fiscal measures.

We have seen that since these important fiscal measures have been taken in the year 1956, in the absence of freight equalisation, as clearly stated in the Resolution itself, the pace of industrial development in the country has started tilting, in material terms, in favour of the Western and Southern region.

If one takes the trouble of going through the industrial development of all the States in the country since 1947, since the date of independence, one will find that up to the period of 1956 the industrial development was more or less balanced in all the States and all the States were progressing somewhat equally. But, after that, the north, north eastern and eastern regions of the country started trailing behind, far behind, in comparison with the western and southern regions. What are the reasons?

I have gone through some of the earlier debates of this august House from 1956 onwards. On the 30th April 1956 in the course of a Half an Hour Discussion the then Minister of Iron and Steel and Commerce, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said that the question of location of cement plants depends on the availability of its ingredients, raw materials like limestone, and the development of the industry depends largely on its locational advantage.

In all the countries of the world, the industrial development that takes place and that has been taking place depends mainly on certain basic conditions such as, locational advantages, communication facilities, port facilities, management, planning and others. But nowhere, wherever the planned development has taken place, has the principle of 'Freight Equalisation' taken place for the balanced development of regions. The wealth has been taken out from certain areas to other areas. Though physically the wealth from north and north-eastern regions has not been taken out to other regions of the country, in a very invisible manner, actually, the wealth has been drained out.

As I was speaking, in the year 1956 while arguing the point, the then Minister of Iron and Steel and Commerce, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, pleaded that locational advantages and other local advantages were the factors to be considered for the erection of steel plant. On 30th April, 1956, he assured the House that the Government was considering this aspect and that certain new measure would be taken.

On 11th June, 1956, the Government took that measure. What was that measure? The 'Freight Equalisation' for iron and steel. What is this 'Freight

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Equalisation'? Considering that iron and steel are the basic materials for the development of the country, for the development of the industry, only the areas where the iron and steel is available in plenty will get the benefit of taking basic raw materials at a very cheaper rate and industries will be developed in those places. So, iron and steel being the essential raw material for industrial development of the country, that should be taken at the same rate, at the equal rate, throughout the length and breadth of the country.

I would like to quote here the 'Background Note' that was supplied at that time by the Ministry of Iron and Steel. The then Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, in the 'Background Note' said:

> "To secure a balanced development of industries in different regions of the country, it was considered that an all-India price for iron and steel would be desirable."

That was his argument. I have no doubt about the intelligence and ingenuity of the then Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. But I must say one thing that he considered only one aspect of the matter, namely, that it is the wealth that should be taken out from this particular region where iron and steel is found in plenty. Unfortunately, he did not give equal consideration to the fact that in the eastern region all raw materials are not available. As a matter of fact many of the raw materials required for industrial development in the eastern region have to be imported and taken from the western or the southern or some other region. He had not considered that for a balanced development of all parts of the country, of all the regions of the country, other raw materials must be taken into account on an equal footing, and that the 'Freight Equalisation' for all such commodities should have been done.

As a result of that what has happened? Since then, we have seen that industrial development has taken place in certain regions of the country, particularly, in the western region, at a much faster rate than in the eastern region and the north-eastern region. I admit the fact that only the availability of raw material is not enough. Had it been so things would have been different. Take Bihar, for example. Although there is plenty of coal, steel and iron ore within an easy reach, Bihar is not as industrially developed as the other regions. Aanyway, the planning the management and the proper measures taken for the industrial development have to go a long way.

As a result, what happens? The western regions, far away from where the steel plants are situated have taken much larger share or profit for industrial development. Since 1956, following this order of freight equalisation system for iron and steel, cement price has also been equalised to that extent, considering that it is also one of the important basic raw materials for industrial development. The issue at stake is that while the prices of iron, steel and cement along with coal have been equalised on the principle that the railway freight equalisation has to be applied and all parts of the country should more or less get these commodities at a fixed price irrespective of the distance, no consideration was made for other raw materials. What does it mean? In other words, it means that the nearby areas have to pay more and the distant areas, distant places and distant consumers have to pay less. What it means otherwise is that it is a matter where nearby areas have to pay more in order to supply at heavily subsidised rates to distant consumers. It means that a heavy burden is placed on the nearby places comparatively than on distant consumers. My point is that at the cost of the eastern region, at the cost of the persons who are within the easy reach of the basic raw materials of iron and steel, cement and coal, the Southern regions, the Western region and the people of Bombay and Ahmedabad and other places are to be given this facility....

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): That is what is called sacrifice.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: If you call it sacrifice, I do not mind. We give you jute and tea, we give you coal and cement. That is a sacrifice. But what

do we get from you? What do we get from the Government? What do we get from the Western States? My hon. friend's interruption reminds me of a poem that I had once learnt depicting with great pathos the sad plight of the negroes in America.

"We raise the wheat,
They give us the corn.
We bake the bread,
They give us the crust.
We serve the meal,
They give us the huss.
We peal the meat,
They give us the skin.
And that is how,
They take us in."

This is how they want us to make a sacrifice for the country's sake. We give them milk and honey, we give them 30 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned, only from jute and tea. Even then we have to starve—the development of the eastern regions, compared to the western region, lags far behind.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Rajasthan gives you brain and the managerial skill.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: That is why our people in the eastern region—West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam and other small States are remaining hungry almost half the year. The Rajasthan people go to the eastern States, Meghalaya and Shillong and everywhere exploit the poor local people and make the maximum gain. They simply go with a small bundle of their clothes and personal belongings and they go back to their homes to build palatial buildings. From where does this money come? From the toils of the people of the Eastern regions. That is another wealth drain. This is the aim of the Rajasthani people.

What I was telling was about the principle of freight equalisation of important commodities for the sake of industrial development, or as my friend was telling, for the sake of the country's development. So, the freight of important raw materials like iron and coal and cement have been equalised on the basis of freight equalisation. But the freight of other things have not been equalised. In the Eastern Region, principally West Bengal and the Calcutta belt, there are a good number of chemical industries. The Chemical industries depend upon oil seeds, then they require salt in a large quantity. Then, the weaving industry there depends upon cotton. Now for oil seeds, salt and cotton we have to pay a higher freight. Unfortunately, for all these years, the Government has not considered the question of freight equalisation for these important raw materials.

That is indeed a pathetic situation. As a result what happened? Since this price equalisation on iron and steel has been taken over by the Government of India, the wagon industry, the engineering industry, all these industries have started declining from that period, that is, from 1956-57 onwards. As a result thereof such industries, wagon industries, engineering industries and industries based on iron and steel have started developing at a faster pace in other parts of the country. This is what we find today. There was a time when in the Calcutta area itself, in West Bengal itself the wagon—building industry's capacity was to the extent of sixty or sixtyfive per cent. But today it has come down to something like thirty or thirty-two per cent. It is not only the question of labour troubles. According to the Economic report labour problem is not the main issue, there are other things that need careful study.

What about coal? This is what the principle of freight equalisation has led to. Coal has become dearer in Bihar and West Bengal. Take Jharia in Bihar and Raniganj in West Bengal. These two areas have the best quality of coal that we know. Based on the principle of freight equalisation the Railway is transporting coal on this basis of telescoping freight rate. All the wagons that are being despatched from the pit-head of the mining area are despatched to distant areas,not to nearby areas. Even the local people in Bihar itself are

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not getting it. They have to take the coal through the road transport system or bullock carts or something else.

I have got the study report on economic development in Bihar and Punjab. I want to quote one observation from there. It says:

> "In the case of coal, besides the freight rate, the policy of restricting the allocation of railway wagons to points below a certain minimum distance vartually eliminated the movement of coal within Bihar by rail transport."

Since Bihar does not have a good road transport system, to transport coal by road remains a very poor substitute for the rail transport. Then it says:

> "Consequently coal became costlier and sometimes even scarce to industries in Bihar"

Because of freight equalisation on the price of coal, Punjab is getting at a much lesser rate than what Bihar or Bengal or nearer areas can get. Maharashtra or Gujrat can get at a much lesser rate, and probably, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and also South India and Tamilnadu can get at a lesser rate than what northern areas like Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, or Assam and all these places can get. And this is in accordance with what the report says. This is not merely my own observation. My senior colleague, Shri Tiwariji, will agree with me. Even for the domestic consumption the coke is dearer in Bihar than in other places. This is what happens. This is the economy, that we, the people of the eastern and the north-eastern regions have to sacrifice in favour of those of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Another interesting thing is this. It shows how these double standards have been maintained so long. When the question of price equalisation of petrol came up, it had been decided to tackle the problem on a different footing. I quote from the Thirty-first Report of the P.U. Committee of the Third Lok Sabha. It says:

> "The pricing of petroleum products is based on the principle of import parity."

The entire country has been divided into 8 parts on the basis of 8 ports. They are: Kandla, Okha, Bombay, Goa, Cochin, Madras, Vizag and Calcutta. The country has been divided into 8 economic supply areas based on these ports. The price of petrol depends upon the crude price from the Gulf area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And on excise duty.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am coming to that. Several other causes are there, excise duty, f.o.b. value, handling charges and all these things. The main principle is the cost from the Gulf area to the port, excise duty and other things. Then, the entire country had been divided, as I mentioned earlier, into eight parts, and those eight parts have been marked as the port areas and the pricing zone. Now, what happens in the price zones?

According to the report given by the Indian Oil Refineries and also by the Indian Oil Corporation, according to their own observation, in Calcutta, the price per kilo-litre of petrol is Rs. 768, whereas in Barauni and other places like Gauhati etc. it is about Rs. 834.52. Why is that difference there? The difference is because from the port area it has to be moved inside. In the western region and in the southern region there are a number of ports whereas in the north-eastern region there is only one port and that is Calcutta. So, a number of ports are getting these facilities. So, they have decided that the pricing of petrol should not be on the basis of this freight equalisation, and, therefore no such equalisation should be there in prices, or these common prices or equal prices, because if they were to be applied, in their own words—I shall quote them just now—the entire development of industries will be disturbed. I am quoting from the same report. At page 37, they say:

> "The Oil Prices Inquiry Committee observed that the advantage of freight pool system is that it helps in removal of locational advantages for the industry and accelerates industrialisation in

up-country areas which are at present unattractive economically on account of high cost of fuel.

The bulk of the refined petroleum products are at present consumed in or around the port towns."

This is because industries are being developed in and around the port towns.

The report further says:

"Industry has also been encouraged in these areas on account of the comparatively lower cost of fuel under the present railway freight structure. The creation of a freight pool will necessarily result in increased cost of the consumers in these areas and may mean considerable hardship to industries located there.".

By the word 'there' they mean the port areas where these industries have already been located. It further says:

"It would be doing violence to the price levels of the various manufactured goods in the country if the cost of fuel were to rise considerably as a result of the introduction of freight pool, and the balance of convenience therefore lies in the maintenance of the *status quo*.".

I admit that the Government has an apparent contradiction here. This was the observation of the Oil Pricing Inquiry Committee in the year 1966. But in 1956, this very Government had decided that for an overall and balanced development of all regions of the country, freight equalisation should be there, but in the case of oil price equalisation they said 'No'. They had understood it. If this price equalisation had been accepted even for oil, the up-country areas or inland areas might have had a chance to develop, but that was not done because that would have adversely affected the port areas and the developed areas. This is the apparent contradiction in the Government of India's policy and this is what they have been following for so long.

Because of such fiscal measures and the mechanism of these fiscal measures, various parts of this country have not been able to attain an equal momentum of development. That is why even today, when we have passed through three plans already and we are towards the end of the Fourth Plan, we still have to say aloud that there are many backward regions in the country. As I had stated earlier, the reason is very clear, namely the wrong policy pursued for so long by Government.

My resolution is very clear and very particular that this freight equalisation should be extended to cotton, oil seeds, salts etc. Speaking about cotton, what do we find? Cotton is grown in the western region, in the north-western region or the nothern region of Punjab and Haryana and to a certain extent in the southern region. Gujarat produces 30 per cent, Maharashtra produces 23 per cent, Haryana and Punjab 21 per cent, Tamil Nadu 8 per cent and Karnataka 8 per cent, and altogether it comes to about 90 per cent. Some quantity is produced in some other small areas over here and there. Out of this total production of cotton, we find the following picture regarding the cotton consumed by the different regions and the cotton required for industries like spinning mills and others. The cotton production in the western region, including Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa, is 31.25 lakh bales and consumption by their spinning and weaving mills and other units only 21.38 lakhs bales, leaving a balance of 9.36 lakh bales. So also in the southern region, we find that their cotton production is 12 lakh bales and their consumption is 14 odd lakh bales. In the northern region also, we find production is 18 lakh bales and consumption a little more than 10 lakh bales, leaving a balance of about 8 lakh bales, that is about 80 per cent. But in the eastern region, including West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam, cotton production is only a marginal 0.08 lakh bales. But their requirement is 2.71 lakh bales. What is the deficiency in this region? In terms of percentage, it is 97 per cent so they have to take this from the western

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region where cotton is grown and where it is available and is surplus, and also from Punjab and Haryana. But they have to transport this by railway, a distance of 1500—2000 kilometres. It is very difficult to transport it by road because road transport is not well developed. High freight charges make transport by railway wagons expensive. Even in the observations of the Railway Ministry about certain items that are being charged at a very low rated freight such as coal and certain other items, the high-rated items are cotton and oilseeds. Whenever we have to take anything from the western region, from the western ghat region or even from the northern or north-western region, we have to pay a highly inflated freight as a result of which the cost of production of the commodities using cotton is much more.

Recently, the West Bengal Government has made a study and found out that it is nearly 3-4 per cent more on account of freight alone per unit cost.

But what happens in the reverse process? They are taking coal from the north-eastern region and the eastern region at a cheap rate. What is the cost of coal transport in the unit cost that has been assessed by industrialists and experts? It is hardly one per cent or a little less of the total cost. But in our case, even the freight cost for the raw material is about 3-4 per cent more. How then will the spinning and weaving mills, handloom factories and powerloom factories in our region be in a position to compete with such units in the western region? While you have accepted the theory that in respect of iron and steel, cement and coal there should be the benefit of freight equalisation available, at the same time, you have not accepted the theory that in those regions where cotton and oilseeds are not available and for which they have to depend on supplies from other regions, the benefit of freight equalisation should be afforded. The Government of India has not even considered this matter. This is a very apathetic attitude to take.

If we consider the geographical conditions of this eastern region we have a bigger market for cotton compared to the west so far as coarse cloth is concerned. With the emergence of friendly Bangladesh, where no cotton is grown, there will be a larger demand for export from the eastern region to other parts also. Is it the policy of the Government of India to reserve the development of the cotton textile industry, the weaving, handloom and powerloom industry, to certain localities, that is mainly to the western area including Gujarat and Maharashtra and the southern region so that persons employed or seeking employment in the eastern region may not have scope to prosper and develop? Whereas we have more workers per loom. That is also revealed by the study made by the Government of West Bengal. I would like to quote here. In Gujarat, the labour employed even in three shifts of a spinning mill is 5,699. The spindles worked in three shifts come to 5,46,396. In West Bengal, it is 6,034. So, we find that even in respect of the spindles which are being used in the machine in the spinning mills, the per capita labour force employed in West Bengal is much more. We find here even the per capita spindle—it has been given—in Gujarat per worker, that they are engaged in, is 95.7 per cent. In West Bengal, it is 76.6 per cent. As a result, what happens? If we start this industry in West Bengal and other eastern regions, we are in a position to employ progressively more labour than those who are being employed in Maharashtra, Gujarat and all those places. This is another advantage. Which the Central Government is deliberately blind to.

The third advantage from this point of view is this. In West Bengal, we have only a few spinning mills. Almost all the spinning mills are being located in the western region. You will be astonished to know that though the eastern region is comprising about 25.9 per cent of the population, and comprising Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa and all those places, the percentage of spinning mills comes only to six per cent of the total number of spinning mills in the country, all the others are in different parts, mainly

in the western regions and the western ghat area. Out of this six per cent, five per cent are in West Bengal and one per cent in Bihar, Orissa and Assam. As a result, what happens? Firstly, we are to take this raw cotton at a very high-rated price because of the railway freight. Secondly, whenever there is any scarcity in the western region, if this industry is localised in one of these areas, we find a sort of cotton yarn crisis as we experienced even in the earlier parts of this year. The hon. Minister knows it very well, and in spite of the various measures taken by them to relieve the pressure they could not ultimately succeed. What I want to say is, it is better for the country's interests that there should be an overall development of the spinning industry. Let the spinning industry both in the eastern region including the southern region and the State of the hon. Minister, my friend, the State of Kerala, be developed. In that case, even if there is a current failure, even if there is labour trouble, and even if there is a closure of spinning mills in any part of the country, the industries in the other parts will have a chance to survive or at least they will go ahead with their own production. If that is done the serious scarcity of cotton yarn as we have experienced in the early part of this year—probably has not yet been completely removed; it is still there in the market—could be done away with.

But how can the spinning mill industries develop in the eastern region unless we give some sort of incentive, unless we equalise the freight and unless we make it at par, competitive equally with the western region? That can only be done when the freight is equalised like that of the raw materials like iron, steel, cement and coal.

This is about freight equalisation. I will now come to the next portion of my resolution, that is, "cash subsidies be given for major foreign exchange earners, viz., jute and tea, in similar manner as is done in large number of other exportable commodities." The Government of India has several measures to give cash subsidies, and as a matter of fact, in one of these papers, they have declared that there are 450 and even more exportable commodities that are being given this sort of cash assistance and subsidy. I quote:

> "Financial support to the exporter for making his goods competitive in the international markets.
>
> "The scheme for the grant of cash assistance against exports in general is a post devaluation export promotion measure coming into effect in respect of exports with effect from the 6th June, 1966. The objective of the scheme is to compensate exporters for the loss incurred because of uncompetitive prices of our products in international markets for various reasons such as lack of economies of scale, non-refundable State and local taxes, neutralisation of disadvantages inherent in the present stage of our economy."

There are more than 450 major products on which this facility of cash assistance against export is admissible. It is in their own records. There are certain non-traditional items on which cash assistance is given.

The paper also mentions cotton textiles along with many others. We had discussions about jute and cotton. But in the cotton textiles the Government of India is not earning a single pie; rather the Government of India is losing heavily in every year. They are giving a number of incentives such as export entitlements, import replenishment, etc. resulting in a net loss to the extent of Rs. 120 crores. I have an article published in the Economic and Political Weekly which says in its last para that even in this year the Government is considering importing long-staple Egyptian yarn and Sudanese cotton costing Rs. 250 crores.... (*Interruptions*) You can refute these figures if you can. The article is by M. G. Pabaskar. In 1971-72, long staple Egyptian and Sudanese cotton was imported to the extent of Rs. 113 crores. That is the Economic Survey Report. To what extent is this cotton meant for fine and superfine cloth or to be mixed with synthetic fibre? To what extent exports of textiles manufactured out of this variety of cotton yarn have taken place? Has the Minister of Commerce enquired into these points? To

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what extent you are allowing them to import these high priced raw cotton and to what extent exports have been made? It is hardly ten per cent. It means that you earn a foreign exchange of hardly Rs. 11 or 12 crores from exports out of these qualities of textiles. Then what is the good of importing so much? What is the use of spending so much foreign exchange? I shall quote what Mr. Pabaskar has written:—

> "Leaving aside probably the USSR, India ranks first in the world in the consumption of extra long staple cotton. Even the most affluent community in the world, United States consumes no more than one lakh bales of extra long staple cotton. Japan absorbs around two lakh bales mostly for the manufacture of textiles for exports. India however exports hardly any fabric manufeatured from extra long staple cotton. In 1972 the total Indian yarn production of counts 60s and above which had been woven mainly from extra long staple cotton amounted to 48 million kgs. and only 1.1 million kg. of this yarn was exported."....

It follows that over 90 per cent of the extra long staple cotton imported into the country is used in the manufacture of fabrics consumed domestically. No other country in the world can boast of such a high consumption of superfine cloth woven from extra long staple cotton. In this respect, India the land of poverty really outdoes the most affluent States like Japan and United States that is what he writes.

We need medium cloth and coarse cloth, not fine and superfine cloth, to satisfy the demands of our consumers. Instead we give so much allowances and facilities and incentives and cash subsidies to our textile industrialists and spinning mill owners. As a result they are earning crores of profit out of this superfine cloth. The superfine cloth is also not exported, properly as they are supposed to do. They get import entitlement in view of export replenishment. What are these people actually doing? They are exporting some amount of goods. Certain incentives are given for more and more exports. One of the incentives is that they are given certain import licences. How these import licences are being sold openly? I have here an advertisement from a paper which talks about this. It says: advertiser interested in purchasing import entitlement for MSWG 364361—(certain technical thing is there). It openly invited any person who has got this import licence under the scheme of import entitlement to sell it to him. It also says in the advertisement: please quote the premium and other charges required for this. This advertisement appeared on 15th July, 1973 in the 'Times of India' on page 8.

15.58 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

The Government should know how these import entitlements and other facilities given to some persons under the scheme are misutilised. They must know how the hard earned foreign exchange is spent. He says openly: I am ready to purchase your import entitlements at a premium; please quote your premium and other charges. For these import entitlements sometimes they charge 200, 300 or even 400 per cent. This is how black money is being generated from year to year.

Several other measures have also been declared from time to time by the Government. They get many incentives. Take for instance, groundnut. We face the heavy shortage of groundnut. There is acute scarcity. Even in the export of groundnut and groundnut oil the Government of India is encouraging by giving some sort of incentive. Those who export groundnut oil to other countries also get some incentive. They get an import licence which is about 60 per cent of the export value. They import 'Copra' and 'Palm Oil'. I can give details from the Economic and Political Weekly. The import entitlement is 60 per cent of the export value. They export this and import copra and palm oil.

These copra and palm oils have been sold at a premium of 200 to 300 per cent.

In this manner, a number of incentives and cash assistance have been given to these commodities, but no such incentives and cash assistance have been given in the case of jute and tea which are the principal foreign exchange earners. Instead, for export of jute, hundreds and thousands of rupees are being charged as export duty. While on the one hand they are saying that jute is losing its international market and competitiveness, in the same breath they are imposting Rs. 1,500 as export duty on each bale, i.e. 180 kg. of jute. That was earlier in 1948-49. Even at present it varies from Rs. 600 to 700. Very recently I understand the minister has taken some measures in regard to carpet backing and certain relaxations in import duty have been given. No other incentives have been given for the jute industry. I ask, why equal incentives should not be given for jute manufactures, on the condition that the price of raw jute must be increased? Why equal facilities should not be given for the development of tea industry in the eastern region, 85 per cent of which is in the eastern region—Bengal and Assam—and the rest in the southern and other parts of the country? Why equal incentives and cash assistance should not be given for the development of jute and tea industries so that the jute growers and tea growers may have a better and fair price? You are giving a fair price to the cotton growers. Why are you not giving a fair price to the jute growers?

16.00 hrs.

With these words, I would very much like to hear the other hon. members and the minister. I appeal to the Minister that Government should seriously consider this measure. Otherwise, if this apathetic attitude is continued for long, especially in the eatern region, the people there will have sufficient reasons to believe that they are being exploited grossly and mercilessly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of the opinion that for balanced development and growth in all regions of the country, incentives like 'Freight Equalisation' be equally applied on cotton, oilseeds and jute as in the case of steel and cement; and cash subsidies be given for major foreign exchange earners viz., jute and tea, in similar manner as is done in large number of other exportable commodities."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, while listening to my friend, Shri Daschowdhury, I really felt that there is much to be said in favour of this resolution. I really do not know what points Government are having in mind for persisting in the present policy of not giving the same treatment of freight equalisation and other benefits to jute, which is one of the major products of the eastern region, as is done in the case of other primary products like steel, coal and other things. I am sure in the tenor of dogged defence which the ministers can put up to defend certain policies of the Government and the bureaucrats, as we saw this morning, both the ministers in charge of this ministry will come up with some defence.

But, as far as national growth, balanced growth, is concerned as a person coming from Maharashtra. I see full justification for the case of balanced growth and protection of jute producers.

I come from a cotton-producing area. My region has been demanding a fair price for cotton for a long time. In spite of the fact that in Maharashtra there is a monopoly of cotton production, the cotton grower is not getting a fair price, because there is no price equalisation. You get a higher price for cotton in the nearby Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. So, the whole idea of giving protection to the cotton growers gets defeated. What is the result? In spite of all our best wishes for the cotton grower, in spite of the fact that there is a record production of about 70 lakhs of bales last year, the cotton growers are the worst sufferers today.

So, we must have a well-coordinated textile and jute policy, because jute is a major foreign exchange earner. Coming to import, why are you so helpless in the matter of stopping or banning the import of Rs. 100 crores worth of long staple cotton? Earlier the argument was that there is a gap between our demand and

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

supply. On the basis of 15 yards *per capita*, if we take into account our production there is a gap of 10 lakhs bales of cotton. Therefore, it was said that we are importing 10 lakhs bales of cotton. This argument was put forward when our production was 54 lakhs bales. Now when we are producing 70 lakhs bales, will the same argument stand? Yet, they say they will import 10 lakhs bales of cotton. Now the argument is that they will export yarn and cotton and earn foreign exchange. I want to know how much foreign exchange you earned by export of yarn and cloth made out of imported long staple cotton. I want him to give concrete figures because according to 'Economic Times' and many surveys foreign exchange is earned mainly by export of medium and coarse variety of cotton, and not even yarn. You are not exporting any yarn made out of superfine cotton. Therefore, the entire superfine cloth is utilized for the consumption of what is known as the elite class of the urban areas. I do not want to use the word "socialist" because it is not very popular these days; it is a provacative word. But do you think it is equitable, humanitarian, just democratic planning of the textile industry? I hope the Minister will not get up and say that he is dealing only with commerce and import and export and not with industrial development, which is dealt with by somebody else. After all, the Government is one and there is joint responsibility. They should think of the welfare of the people of the entire country.

Textiles is the basic necessity of life. Next to food comes clothing. How is *garibi* to be removed? How is the poverty to be removed? At least if you youngmen are progressive, I am sure, nobody can ever question your sincerity and honesty if you decide, as far as textiles is concerned, to see to it that cotton that is produced in the country gets equitably distributed at a proper price in the country.

What happened today morning? When we asked a question about the standard cloth meant for the common people in the fair price shops, we found, in that also black market was being indulged in—shortage in the metres. We did not know who the mill-owner was and what was being done.

What I am saying is that this is a part of the national policy. Why do you plead day in and day out your helplessness against vested interests? Helplessness against whom? The day you said, "We cannot immediately stop the import of Rs. 100 crores worth of long-staple cotton", what has happened? Why can't you stop it? We know, we have contracts with Sudan or Egypt. You say, after all, you have to export something to them and, therefore, you have to import. This the argument given. For whom is it? If you are really to get anything from them, if this is a part of the contract, I want to pin you down on this and ask: Why don't you sell this cotton directly to other countries? You have a contract with Sudan. All right. You get it and sell it directly to other countries.

I am sure, other countries will be happy to have it even at a premium price. But please don't dump it on our country. By doing so, you are killing your own cotton growers because they will never get a fair price for cotton. You are killing the cotton industry.

The handloom weavers and yarn producers also want fine and super-fine cotton. They cannot get that yarn. Their *sarees* cannot complete with *Khatau sarees*. They do not get market for it. About 2 crores of people who live on handlooms are today suffering and dying on account of this. So, a comprehensive textiles policy and also jute policy will have to be framed The same trouble is with jute growers.

In fact, in the world today, if we had a little more bold and progressive policy not in favour of big magnets but in favour of the grower, I am sure, even today jute could give us much better foreign earnings and a better price to the grower. He will grow better jute and grow more. But, unfortunately, even within the country, we seem to be helpless before the vested interests.

I really do not understand what is wrong in our whole economic thinking. Even if the basic, elementary, planned growth is to be brought about, I think, a Resolution like this ought to be accepted without any debate. They should have come forward themselves saying, "Here are the basic principles of this Resolution. We will give this protection." But this is a principles of this Resolution. We will give convention is that whenever it comes from a Private Member and, particularly, from the same party, the Minister's reply will be, "Well, there are these things or those things; these considerations or other considerations", and, ultimately, he will request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution. This is what will happen. We know that.

In the end, I would again request the hon. Minister that it is high time in this country—I am sure, he will agree with me—we apply our minds seriously to this whole question of our policy relating to balanced growth of regions and to basic needs of life, the basic consumer goods, and formulate our policy accordingly. If you do this, I am sure you will be able to achieve something in your tenure.

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while extending a general support to the resolution I would like to point out that non-equalisation of freight charges is not the only reason which has impeded the industrial growth of the States in the eastern regon of the country. We strongly feel Sir, that industrial backwardness of the eastern regions and also those in other regions of the country have been caused owing to the economic policy of the Government which takes better care of the producers rather than the workers. It is because of this defective policy that many of the States in the country continue to remain industrially backward. Not only this Sir, the continued pursuance of this policy has led to the closure of many factories in the different parts of the country too. While saying so, it cannot be denied by any one here that non-equalisation of freight charges has been one of the main contributing factors which has slowed down the pace of the industrial growth in the eastern region. The hon. member Shri Das Chowdhry has proved it by citing many facts and instances while moving the motion little while ago. There cannot be two different opinions that the cost of production of cloth produced in the mills of Calcutta or its neighbourhood is more compared to the cost of production obtained in Maharashtra. The obvious reason for this fact is that the cloth manufacturers of the eastern region have to pay higher freight charges for cotton which they have to procure from the States in the North or in the West. A glance through the statistics of the wages earned by the cotton textile workers all over India some ten years ago will reveal that a textile worker in West Bengal was paid much less than his counterpart in Maharashtra. But even during those days the mill owners had to keep the prices of cloth low in order to compete with the textile manufacturers of Maharashtra and this they used to do by paying less to the workers. In this way, Sir, the workers were defrauded continuously over a very long period. The situation gradually deteriorated and it was no longer possible for the mill owners to keep cheating the workers and their margin of profit gradually fell and a time came when many of the cotton textile mills of West Bengal were closed down, because they could not compete with the producers in other States. Therefore, a time has definitely come when the Government will have to consider very seriously the different factors that are leading to the closures of mills and in this context a demand of the eastern region for a freight equalisation of cotton is a very legitimate one and should be conceded by the Government without any further delay. I would now like to take up the second part of the resolution which is indeed very important. It has been suggested that Government should give subsidy on those items which are manufactured for export and in turn help us to earn foreign exchange for the country. From our experience in West Bengal we have found that last year the Government had given subsidy on the export of jute goods. This had only helped the jute mill

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

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owners to inflate their profit and the cultivators who had grown jute remained completely out of the purview of the benefit of the remission given in excise duty. The Government then fixed the jute price but the Jute Corporation did not act in time and they did not come forward to purchase jute from the cultivators at a remunerative price or at a price fixed by them. As a result of this apathetic attitude of the Government the jute growers were exposed to complete helplessness and when they started making distress sale and the prices fell to Rs. 35 to 40 per maund then only the Jute Corporation stepped in to make some purchase and the rest was purchased by the small owners who reaped huge profits at the cost of the cultivators miseries. The cultivators were completely cheated because they had made a good harvest but their produce could not bring good returns because of the class character of the Government which always upheld the interest of the millowners and paid lip service to the cultivators. During the discussion on the calling attention motion we have heard from members this morning how the Tripura jute growers are compelled to sell jute at Rs. 15 per maund and the Jute Corporation has not yet appointed its own agents to buy directly from the cultivators. Therefore, Sir, I feel that we have to evolve a procedure to ensure that the benefits of subsidy is not entirely usurped by the millowners as at present but the benefit must directly go to the cultivators as without it they can never be enthused to produce more. If the production of jute falls it will no doubt affect the industry and the industrial growth of the country. The situation with regard to tea is equally unhappy. We discussed in the morning how owing to communication disruption tea is not being exported from Tripura. Many millowners have closed down their factories because their margin of profit has fallen but the workers are the worst victim who have lost their jobs. Therefore while extending our general support to the resolution and supporting the plea for freight equalisation on cotton we must emphasise that the Government's policy should be so oriented that the industrialists do not corner the benefit of the Government's move of concession for development purposes and fatten their profits. Therefore, with regard to the second portion of the resolution namely to give subsidy to export items it is our view that it should not be allowed to be exploited by the millowners in their own interests. Sir, very recently the jute mill workers in West Bengal had gone on strike. The call for strike was given not only by the leftists party but it had the support of the labour wing of the Congress namely INTUC. The main demand of the workers was that the Government should nationalise the industry, which is earning a lot of foreign exchange for this country but the millowners are appropriating to themselves a great share of the profit. Likewise Sir, it is also our view that the tea industry which also earns substantial foreign exchange for the country should also be nationalised. We can assure the Government that even after nationalisation there will be no reduction in the foreign exchange earned by these two industries. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution is very significant and touches upon some very vital issues of the national economy and therefore it has to be considered very carefully and taking into account various angles concerning different regions, different commodities and different levels of the raw materials (primary and secondary).

Sir, before I go into the details of these things I thought I should mention some of the well-known practices of the Government bearing on this problem. Already the Railways follow a sort of telescopic rate in the matter of freight. The question is not one of a particular commodity, or of a particular area, or region or province. So, it should be taken from the all-India point of view. If for the development of the country as a whole some sort of distribution or re-distribution of the existing pattern of distribution is

called for, we shall not hesitate to look into the matter. But since the question is very complicated and intricate, having different facets, we cannot come to a hasty conclusion or a very quick decision on the matter.

The first point that we must bear in mind is that freight is only one among many other factors of production, and even in one particular factor of production, it is not a whole factor, but it is part of a factor, that is, at what price a particular raw material is available at the production site. So, freight has a very important bearing, no doubt, on production, through one particular factor, namely the price of the raw materials, but there also, it is a part of the factor and not the whole of it.

Secondly, it has to be borne in mind that price depends not only upon the transport itself but on what type of transport we use. Sometimes, we have to use in some areas road transport, and in some areas we have to depend upon railway transport, and the types of railway such as metre gauge, broad gauge etc. make a lot of distinction in the freight structure Also, in regard to the nature of the commodities, some high-valued raw materials are preferred by the producers to be transported by road rather than by railway. So, even the freight factor has to be studied together with the type of transport that we use for moving this sort of raw materials.

For example, in the case of eastern India, unlike some other areas of India, the railway is used mainly, and perhaps there the problem of railway transport bottleneck is more acute than it is elsewhere. The question of freight equalisation has been mooted by some eastern States and some southern States. A committee was formed at the time of my predecessor in this Ministry, when it was named the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Committee has gone into the matter, called for the comments and opinions of the different State Governments and the concerned interests and many of them have submitted their views before the committee.

One of the objects underlying the demand for freight equalisation is very understandable, and it has been made very clear by the hon. Members who spoke on the resolution, namely how to remove, or if that is not possible, minimise regional imbalance, imbalance defined in terms of economic and industrial growth. Also, perhaps they have in mind the problem resulting from concentration of industries in particular localities. These are very understandable aims underlying the resolution. But, as you know, to remove this problem and to do away with this problem, freight casualisation, though important, is helpful only marginally or peripherally. Government is already seized of the matter and it is through some credit facilities made available to the backward areas at cheaper rates that it is trying to partially mitigate the hardship of the people of the backward areas concerned and to promote industrial growth in those areas. It is well known that one of the industrial policies of the Government is to make relaxation of some other provisions regarding licence for those people or industrialists who want to come to the backward areas to open industries. It is through relaxation or redefinitions of the industrial licensing method and also by easy credit facilities that regional imbalances and similar problems can be effectively tackled.

When I say this, I do not mean to say that there is no point underlying the demand of freight equalisation. In fact, we in the Ministry looked into the problem in depth and detail. A committee went into it and we found that this method followed in our country, that is, the method of freight equalisation in respect of some basic raw materials like coal and steel are not followed in some other countries. We looked into countries like the USA, UK, USSR and also China. We obtained information through our embassies and tried to see how they follow or do not follow the principle of freight equalisation. Our intention was to see how in the socialist mode of production and also in the capitalist mode of production, also how in a developing economy and also in a developed economy, the freight structure is allowed

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to enter into the cost of production in what manner and what weightage is given to it. We have obtained information which suggests that there is no freight equalisation either in the USA or the USSR or China or Brazil.

So we have looked into the production structure of developing and developed, capitalist and socialist economies, and we tried to ascertain how they tackled the problem. So far the information made available to us suggests that they do not follow this freight equalisation method. We looked into why they do not follow, what was the rationale behind following it, how they do it and so on. It may be that some of them give locational advantages of raw materials, both basic and non-basic, and then bring about a sort of freight parity in and through a common subsidy fund. There can be a common subsidy fund making good the freight differential. This is possible. But since it is still a hypothetical matter, I cannot express a categorical opinion on this very delicate and important subject. But it is really intriguing why those economies, diverse types of economies, with different levels of development do not follow this method, how they tackle the problems and issues resulting therefrom. I have conjectured about doing away with the freight differential in terms of a subsidy from a common pool but since I do not know at this moment I do not like to go into the depth of the matter.

But so far as our thinking is concerned, it has been made abundantly clear in the view of Shri Krishnamachari, who was referred to by Mr. Daschowdhury, that coal and iron have been treated on a different footing from which oilseeds and cotton and jute are being treated, because of the reason that they are primary raw materials. So, to the question why freight equalisation has been extended to coal and iron and has not been extended in the case of jute and cotton, the answer obviously, as has been given clearly on the floor of the House, is that they are two different types of raw materials, basic raw materials and the non-basic raw materials.

Now, about the economy of the non-basic raw materials, how far we should go into the defence of this, I am not quite clear, because the weightage of raw materials in the case of basic and also in the case of non-basic has to be gone into. The comparative economies of all non-basic raw materials....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What have you to say about cement which is the basic raw material for building; jute which is the basic raw material for jute clothings, or cotton which is the basic raw material for cotton cloth? How do you differentiate between the basic and non-basic raw materials in this matter?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is a philosophical proposition.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is very much of an economic and commercial proposition, but if my friend likes he may philosophise on it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I deny that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I was saying that the relative economies of the basic and non-basic raw materials have to be taken into account. Also, in that context, the wage structure of the places in question has also to be taken into account. As you know, the wage structure varies. Our studies reveal that because of the low wage structure in eastern India they have some advantage. The wage being a factor of production, since they enjoy some wage advantage, by that factor of advantage the freight disadvantage is practically neutralised. I say it as a matter of fact but I do not approve of it as a matter of principle.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is a shameful argument. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him proceed.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not approve of it. I say it is a matter of fact, but I do not approve of it as a matter of principle.

DR. SARADISH ROY: In some industries, the wage structure in the eastern region is higher than that in the western region.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I say that because of the low wages in eastern India....

DR. SARADISH ROY: I said that in some industries in the eastern region, the wages are higher than in the western region.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is what I am telling you. As a matter of fact it is true but as a matter of principle one cannot approve of it. So, this argument of wage structure advantage from the producers' point of view, the industrialists' point of view, is a factor to be reckoned with but not a factor on which the principles or the policies of the Government should be based.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What is the Government's policy?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He has raised many issues. He spoke for 45 minutes, ably supplemented by a very able speaker, Mr. Vasant Sathe. So, they have raised a lot of issues, a wide spectrum, touching upon so many aspects. I am touching only a few of them which have been taken into account in taking a final decision. I have already said that freight equalisation either in the case of basic raw materials or non-basic raw materials is nowhere in the world. Why? A partial answer is available with us because it is basic. There is a no man's area between basic and non-basic.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the socialist world is concerned, this problem does not arise in their economy because all prices and costs are controlled. Don't take any analogy from the socialist world. Take the analogy from the non-socialist world.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In 1966, the then Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari took a decision thinking that iron is a primary raw material. I would like to know in view of this whether cotton is also a primary or basic raw material for the weaving industry and spinning industry?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is non-basic. Even then I would not say that the question of freight equalisation has no relevance. Before I say it, I have to study it further in depth.

Other points have been made that we are giving a very heavy cash subsidy. In fact, in the case of textiles, originally we used to give 15 per cent cash subsidy. We have brought it down to 5 per cent.

It has been said that the jute growers have not got a fair price. It is partly true, but only partly. Let it be made absolutely clear that never before jute growers—I repeat, never before jute growers got more than the price which they got this year. This is a bumper crop year. 80 lakhs of bales have been produced this year. If the hon. Member takes the trouble to look into the quantity of production and the prices fetched in the earlier years, he will see and even the grower friends will corroborate that at this high level of production never before the growers got more than what they are getting this year. We promised to give them Rs. 58 per maund Calcutta landed Assam bottom varieties. They got between Rs. 54 and 56. It is true in some cases they did not get the prices and the stockists got it. That is why I said, it is partly true. Discounting these difficulties, I think it would be unfair, incorrect and inconsistent with facts to say that they have been deprived of what they have been getting all these years. This is the best price in a bumper year. I am not quite happy; I want they should get more.

DR. SARDISH ROY: Is it a fact that West Bengal Government has complained that producers are not getting the prices fixed by the Central Government?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have submitted my facts before you with a sense of responsibility. If there

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are other facts to show that I am wrong, I am ready to check up those facts from whatever quarter it comes.

It was said that the cotton growers are not getting a fair price. The idea that monopoly purchase is the best possible policy to ensure or give the best price to the grower is not necessarily correct. I mention this particularly to those friends who always say "go in for monopoly purchase of jute". The analogy of the monopoly purchase of jute, we tried in the case of cotton in Maharashtra but we found that the cotton growers are not getting a fair price.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is because you followed that policy only for one State and not for the whole country.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Because of that, we have revised our cotton purchase policy and we asked the Cotton Corporation of India to go and purchase, looking at the market price, and not hesitate to purchase simply because the purchase price is rather high or low in some parts of the State. They have now come to a decision of purchasing, and not necessarily from the commercial point of view, waiting for a better time and allowing meanwhile the prices to crash down, thus harming the interests of the grower. We are taking care of that. This instruction has been issued recently.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is half-hearted.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the cash assistance scheme there is a wide-spread misunderstanding. The scheme for the grant of cash compensatory support against export was formulated to neutralise or reduce the gap created by lower f.o.b. realisation compared to cost of production of the product exported, because of various reasons as lack of economy of scale, non-refundable state of local taxes etc. and neutralisation of those advantages inherent in the present stage of our economy. On this principle, the facility of cash compensatory support has been allowed to exports of industrial and non-traditional products to make our goods competitive in the international markets. So, it is not given necessarily on all occasions and as a matter of doles. Even where we give it, we review it, as we have revised in the case of cotton textiles; because we find that it is not necessary any more in the case of cotton textiles, we have brought it down.

Before I conclude, I would like to repeat what I have already said. The Resolution has a point in it, has a merit in it. But since it is an intricate and comprehensive question, we have to go deep into it and without going into it we cannot take a decision on a very far-reaching problem touching upon the national economy as a whole.

We are glad to inform the hon. Members that this problem has been taken up by the Planning Commission as well. In the Fifth Plan document they have admitted that the policy of equalising the prices of important commodities such as steel, cement and fertilizers throughout the country should be reviewed from the point of view of ensuring appropriate locational choice. So, the fact that a highly professional and authoritative body like the Planning Commission speaks for the necessity of reviewing the policy is indicative of the merit of the Resolution very persuasively argued by my two eminent friends on the floor of the House. But, in view of the fact that the Commerce Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission, is studying the problem and sorting out the implications and obtaining information pertaining to the issue....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Before he concludes, would he say something about the import policy on long staple cotton on which you are spending Rs. 100 crores?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have reviewed the policy. Our policy is to gradually decrease our dependence on the imported cottton and also encourage the local cotton growers.

In view of the fact that we are seized of the problem, the Planning Commission is also looking into the problem and since the study is inadequate to take a resolution, I would ask my hon. friend, Mr. Daschowdhury, to withdraw the Resolution. I assure him that we will look into it and take a suitable decision as early as possible on the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to reply.

You have spoken for a long time. You finish in 2-3 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, I think, the Private Members' Business will continue upto 5.15 P.M. because it actually started at 3.15 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. There is a Discussion under Rule 193 to be taken up at 5 P.M. You have already spoken for about 45 minutes while moving the Resolution. So please finish in 2-3 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Not 2-3 minutes; I will require at least 10 minutes.

Sir, at the end, the hon. Minister made an appeal to me to withdraw the Resolution though in spirit he accepted that all matters contained in the Resolution are under serious review of the Government of India.

I cannot understand the policy behind it. At one time, he was appealing to me to withdraw the Resolution and at another time, he was saying that they appreciate all these difficulties; that the Planning Commission, the highest planning body, are seized of the matter and that the Government will take a decision as early as possible.

The Resolution has not said in what manner the 'Freight Equalisation' has to be done. It simply says that in principle it should have been accepted. It would have been better if the hon. Minister had accepted it if, as he said, the spirit of the Resolution was in the thinking of the Government and of the Planning Commission as well.

Certain observations were made by the hon. Minister. I cannot make a proper reply to that within the limited time at my disposal. As a philosopher, he posed a problem and said all these things philosophically intermingled with political diplomacy. He started by saying that iron and steel being the primary material, it was necessary at that time to have a 'Freight Equalisation' for the better development or for the balanced development of the regions. But he missed the point that cotton, oilseeds and jute which are to be taken from the eastern region to the western and northern regions are also equally primary and basic materials for industrial development. I am sorry to hear the reply of the hon. Minister. He has not explained that. It would have been happier on my part, it would have been very much appreciative on my part, to give credit to the hon. Minister if he had accepted that proposition, very clearly, that that ought to have been done in 1956 itself when the theory of 'Freight Equalisation' had been accepted for certain basic raw materials for a balanced development in different parts of the regions of the country. It ought to have been better. But instead of that, he mixed up everything and gave a reply in terms of political philosophy mixed with political diplomacy saying that these are two different things.

Basicaly, these two things are quite the same and they stand on the same footing. If one is to be accepted as the basic or primary raw material, then cotton, oilseeds and jute are to be accepted on the same footing.

Then, the hon. Minister said about the question of telescopic freight rate system introduced by the railways. That is quite true. But the railways is nothing but a Department of the Government of India. If it is possible on the part of railways, in consultation with the Government, to accept the system of telescopic freight rate, that is, the longer the distance, the lesser will be the freight rate. Why was

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it not possible to adopt the same equalisation of freight system, as my learned friend says, for these basic raw materials or the primary raw materials in the terms of the hon. Minister, like cotton and oil seeds? Who is responsible for that? The Government must have to face the responsibility, must come prepared before this august House telling frankly, 'In the past we have committed mistakes'. There is no other way.

The hon. Minister also said that for the development of industries, the wage structure in the eastern region should undergo a change. I know the wage structure in the eastern region is very low. Even the erstwhile British employers would have been ashamed of saying that the wage structure in the eastern region is too low for the balanced development of industries.....

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He is unnecessarily making this. I have said it very clearly. Please do not dramatise an ordinary thing.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I know the hon. Minister is justified. He said that it is a fact. But the question here is that it is not enough to say whether it is a fact or not.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has stated a fact.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: But I put it to him: let him admit and say that these facts would be rectified at the earliest opportune moment.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is what I said.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: No. You said simply that these are the facts and these are the factors, you have not admitted that over the years it has resulted in a serious discrepancy for the proper development in the different regions of the country. You have not referred to this fact.....

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is why I am looking into the matter.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is no question of looking into the matter. So long what did you do? So long what did this Government do? These matters, you said that you will look into. We are also clamouring to remove these disparities. But, with regard to the process of removing these disparities, what I find is that the Government is still thinking and thinking. Here, I want a clear-cut assurance from the Government whether in the next year's budget, it will be the declared fiscal policy of the Government to remove all sorts of disparities in the wage structures and see that there is a common wage structure throughout the country. In the Eastern region, including Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and all these places, the labourers get much lower than the workers in other areas.... (*Interruptions*) Also in Kerala. That should not be tolerated any more.

About jute prices I appreciate the hon. Minister's anxiety that he has got a great concern for the jute-grower and he said that never before did the jute growers get such a high price as this year and he said that the price of Assam Bottom was to the extent of Rs. 56-57 though it cannot be actually to that extent. But he misses one point in between. He has not calculated the fare deducted, the freight charges deducted because the price he has quoted is the Calcutta price.....

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that it is Calcutta landed price.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: But what is the actual price received by the jute-grower? It is much less. It is less to the extent of Rs. 27—30 per maund. Even if it is Rs. 56 at Calcutta for the good variety of jute, it is Rs. 27—30 less because you have to take the transportation charges the jute-growers have to pay....

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It will be only Rs. 12 at the maximum.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: So, they are getting much less than the price the hon. Minister has quoted.

He said repeatedly that never before did the jute growers get that price. I will put a question to the hon. Minister. Did ever before the prices of essential commodities that the jute growers have to purchase *viz.*, rice, wheat and other essential items rule so high? Why don't you give the same compromise on the principle of parity? If you accept the parity ratio, when their prices go up because of higher pay and increase in dearness allowance to the employees, why don't you accept the same principle for jute also? If the prices of essential commodities go up higher, why don't you accept the fact that prices of jute should also go up so that it can be compensated? You have not said that. It is most unfair to the poor jute growers who are giving Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 worth of foreign exchange to this Government. In recent years there have been heavy demands for jute products. The demand for jute products have gone up. In view of the price of petroleum and other allied products, the prices of synthetics have gone up. You say, because of the world market, because of the international competition, it is not possible to give more price because we have to maintain certain standard in the world, competitive, as you are calling it. Why are you giving cash subsidy to the extent of five per cent for cotton and other things? Why don't you give some subsidy to the other growers? Is it enough simply to say, we must maintain this world competitive market and at the same time we must ignore the claims of the poor jute growers? I appeal to you once again to give more remunerative price for the jute growers.

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am concluding. I would simply appeal to him at the last minute, at the last moment. Since all these matters are under the consideration of the Planning Commission, I will appeal to him to expedite this process of consideration because we know the consideration of the Government moves at a snail's pace. It should not take another decade or so to finalise the consideration. I would only appeal to the hon. Minister to expedite this process before the Budget session. When the Government presents the next Economic Survey Report for 1973-74 or 1974-75, let there be a clear assurance, let there be a clear note given, in the form of a Memorandum, that all these points have been considered, not only the question of price equalisation, but also the question of the entire subsidy, how it is to be given, how we are to develop the interest of the jute-growers, how we are to pay a fairer and a remunerative price to the jute-growers and also for the tea industry workers to develop.

With these words, with deference to the wishes of the hon. Minister, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, and with the permission of the House, I beg to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.02 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* NEED-BASED MINIMUM WAGES FOR WORKERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Resolution to be moved by Dr. Saradish Roy regarding need-based minimum wages for workers. Dr. Saradish Roy.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House expressed its grave concern at the falling real wages of the Indian workers consequent to the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of the Government to grant need-based minimum

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

wages to the workers on the basis of norms laid down by the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the falling real wages of the Indian workers consequent to the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and failure of the Government to grant need-based minimum wages to the workers on the basis of norms laid down by the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference."

Now, Dr. Saradish Roy, you may please continue your speech on the next day, sometime when the subject comes up.

17.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS BURIED WITH THE TIME CAPSULE AT THE RED FORT ON 15.8.1973

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Discussion under Rule 193. Shri Sezhiyan. The time allotted is two hours.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) सभापति जी, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। आप मानते हैं कि यह चर्चा उस कैपसूल के बारे में हो रही है जो 15 अगस्त को धरती के नीचे दबाया गया था। मेरे मित्र श्री सेझियान ने स्पीकर साहब को लिखा था, हम लोगों ने भी लिखा था कि एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर को कहें कि उस कैपसूल में क्या दबाया गया था उस का सारा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखें, मेम्बरों को दें जिस से हमें पता लग सके कि क्या दबाया गया है। अन्यथा अखबारों में जो कुछ छप चुकी है और जिस का सरकार की ओर से खंडन नहीं किया गया इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि वह सही है और जो चीज छपी वह सही [illegible]

सकती है ? यह सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है और इस विषय में सार्थक चर्चा तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक सरकार यह न बताए अधिकृत रूप से कि उस कैपसूल में क्या रखा गया है ? इतिहास का कौन सा पहलू पेश किया गया है ? जो कुछ रखा गया है वह है क्या ? क्या मंत्री महोदय का कहना यह है कि जो कुछ छपा है वह गलत है ? या उन का कहना है कि हम बताएंगे नहीं क्योंकि बताने में देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा है ? आखिर सदन को अन्धेरे में कैसे रखा जा सकता है इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में ? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस बारे में अपना मत दें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, अभी वाजपेयी जी ने जिन मुद्दों पर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और यह मांग की है कि जो कैपसूल में रखा गया है उस का एथोराइज्ड वर्शन यहां पर पेश होना चाहिए, यह अपने आप में एक बड़ी अजीब सी बात है। आखिर कैपसूल को रखने का, गाड़ने का मतलब क्या है ? अगर उस का मतलब यह है कि आज की दुनिया को, आज के लोगों को यह पता चले कि इतिहास कार क्या समझता है, इतिहासवेत्ता क्या समझते हैं आज की हालात के बारे में तो उस कैपसूल को गाड़ने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। वह तो पारटैरिटी के लिए जो इतिहासकारों ने उचित समझा, वाजिब समझा उस को रखा गया है।

जैसी कि अखबारों की बात कही गई, अखबारों में तो एक नहीं अनेक चर्चाएं निकलती हैं, समाचार छपते हैं, अटकलें होती हैं, व्याख्याएं लिखी जाती हैं, राय लिखी जाती हैं, उन के आधार पर अगर सदन चलेगा और उन के आधार पर देश चलेगा तो इस से ज्यादा अजीब बात नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह चर्चा ही किसी मतलब की

नहीं है । यह सदन का समय वेस्ट करने वाली है । इस चर्चा को खत्म किया जाय । क्योंकि यह सही है कि जब तक उस का एथोराइज्ड वर्सन सदन के सामने नहीं होगा तब तक उस पर कोई कारगर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती और एथोराइज्ड वर्शन सामने आ नहीं सकता । इसलिए मेरी राय में इस पर चर्चा की गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो चर्चा आप की आज की कार्यवाही में आ गयी है । अगर नहीं करना था तो पहले इस के बारे में बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में वैसा निर्णय करना था । अब हम इसे कैसे बन्द कर सकते हैं ?

वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा है अगर मैंने उन को ठीक से समझा तो उन्होंने कहा है कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय के सामने यह बात उठाई गई थी या लिख कर के उन्होंने दिया था कि सभा पटल पर रखा जाय । तो पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय की सुन लूं कि उन को क्या कहना है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the reply to a question that I gave on the 19th November, 1973 in this House. I said that:

> "Within the limitation of its compass, it was designed to preserve an authentic record of our time for posterity. Having regard to this concept, the question of contemporaneous publication or laying the text of the documents on the Table of the House, does not arise.".

Hon. Members wish to raise this discussion, and after they have made their submissions, I shall make my submissions to the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On the basis of what the hon. Minister has said, I rise to a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving time to everyone. Do not generate heat.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We should know what he is talking about.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It will come in clear focus.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Fortunately what he says is not going into the Capsule. He can go ahead.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I know only untruth will go into the Capsule. This shows the depth of depravity to which the country is being sunk in every field. I demand the head of the Minister who is responsible for this (*Interruptions*). Do you understand what it means in parliamentary language? The hon. Minister has taken his stand in the reply that had been given earlier to a question. Precisely the reply to the question has been the cause for action so far as we are concerned. Therefore, we gave notice of this discussion.

The point to be considered is whether the Government wanted an authentic record to be handed down to posterity. The claim of the Government in reply to the question has been that it was so. So far as we have been able to learn from what has appeared in the newspapers, that it is not at all an authentic record: in fact, it is a perverted record. Then wherever is sought to be handed down to posterity cannot be kept secret. If they want any authentic history to be handed down to posterity, they should have left it to historians. Nobody is going to swallow the history prepared by this dishonest Government with the help of dishonest historical research (*Interruptions*). Nobody is going to swallow this. The Government is dishonest and corrupt.

AN HON. MEMBER: It should be withdrawn.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to say that the shouting and the lack of manner that he has always displayed is not going to unnerve us. He should

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

not talk of historians in this vein. He can shout whatever he likes against me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not an authentic record (*Interruptions*) Nobody can prevent me from saying what I have said with regard to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless you know the contents, how can you bring all these charges?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are asking for the contents.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are asking for the record. I will say this Government is corrupt and dishonest. It is corrupting historical research (*Interruptions*) Please hear me fully.

सभापति महोदय : वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है कि लोगों की डिमाण्ड है कि जो चीज कैप्सूल में रखी गई हैं, उन को टेबिल पर रखिये । इस प्रश्न का निर्णय अध्यक्ष महोदय करेंगे ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: These historians are stooges of the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, इस में एक कठिनाई होगी । अगर इस निर्णय को स्वगित करेंगे तो कैप्सूल के बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में जो कुछ छपा है, हम उस को उद्धृत करेंगे—फिर मंत्री महोदय यह न कहें कि यह आथेन्टिक नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : वाजपेयी जी ने उठाया है कि यह अखबारों में पब्लिश हुआ है, उस का कन्ट्राडिक्शन सरकार की तरफ से नहीं हुआ है—या तो यह सही है या गलत है, इस का कन्ट्राडिक्शन आना चाहिए । वाजपेयी जी ने जो चीज उठाई है, इस के बारे में बहुत से सदस्य अपनी स्पीच में बोलने वाले हैं, यह दो घण्टे की डिबेट है. इस में ये बातें उठेंगी और मंत्री महोदय उन का जवाब देंगे ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am raising a different point. You do not allow me to proceed.

सभापति महोदय : हम एलाऊ करेंगे—आप क्यों घबरा जाते हैं, क्यों नाराज होते हैं । अगर इस तरह से करेंगे तो हमारे जैसे ब्लड-प्रेशर के बीमार हो जायेंगे । मेहरबानी कर के आप को जो कुछ कहना है, कहिए, फिर उधर से भी दो-तीन सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mishra is also on a point of order. I have allowed him. (*Interruptions*) When there is already one point of order, how can there be another point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is about the manner of his speaking. He seems to have lost his temper. He says "damn it" and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. Do not waste the time of the House. I will call you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point that I am seeking to make is that the Government cannot take the plea that this is meant to be secret.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it a point of order? Under what rule?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes; because they are taking the plea that these things are meant to be kept as secret. (*Interruptions*) Sir, will you allow me to go on?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Please go on.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Any historical document handed down to posterity cannot be kept secret. Egyptian history is recorded in Pyramids. Unless there is something shadey about it, all history has to go down to posterity through the historians. (*Interruptions*) These things

cannot be kept secret. There is no purpose in keeping the history secret, which is going to be handed down to posterity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These points can be made by you in the course of the speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is dishonesty. Claiming to make a point of order and making a speech—that is dishonesty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a point that you may make while you are speaking. If you want time to speak, you speak and then make that point. The Minister will reply. That is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it meant to be secret? Can it be meant to be secret? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make that point in your speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You know about it. These are facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Chairman. Sir. on the last Independence Day, a time capsule was buried at the historical Red Fort to leave for posterity a record of events connected with India's Independence, covering a period from August 15, 1947 to August 15, 1972. It is also reported that in the said time capsule, portraits of national leaders, micro-films of the Constitution and the Bhakra-Nangal project, and recordings of the speeches made in the Constituent Assembly on August 14-15th, 1947 have been put in the time capsule.

Sir, as demanded by my senior colleagues, Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, it would have been helpful if the Minister had come forward to publish the connected documents or to place them on the Table of the House. It would have been helpful for the Members of this House and the historians outside to get an authentic version; but the Minister has not been obliging. It has been fully published in the Delhi weekly called Shakti, edited by our respected friend, Mr. M. L. Sondhi, who was a Member of this House, and published by Santhanam Trust.

It is true that while answering a question he has given the reply, which he has also quoted and which I have also got with me. He said:

> "....Within the limitation of its compass, it was designed to preserve an authentic record of our time for posterity. Having regard to this concept, the question of contemporaneous publication, or laying the text of the documents on the Table of the House, does not arise."

I do not know why a document prepared by Government should be kept top secret for 5,000 years without being divulged to the contemporaneous audience here. In this respect, I can invite the attention of the Minister and of the House to the time capsule sunk in the United States in the year 1938—September, 1938—in the New York World Fair at the Flushing Meadows. Probably it was the first capsule sunk. It was made of cupaloy—copper alloyed with small amounts of chromium and silver—7½' long. It contained a microfilm carrying more than 10 million words and 100 articles of use in the industrial, social, cultural and day to day use. It contained a book of Bible and also a Book of Record telling the story of the time capsule and its contents. Copies of this book were circulated free to all the museums, libraries etc. throughout the world. I do not know what top secret of a confidential nature was there in our capsule. Perhaps something unprintable is there and that is why it is not being printed and circulated. That is the only conclusion we can come to.

I have a copy of the text *India since* 1947 prepared by the Ministry and buried with the time capsule. I am going to authenticate it and lay it on the Table at the end of my speech.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

The minister said, he has already answered the question on 19th November 1973. Since then my half-hour discussion on that question was allowed and I wrote a very humble letter to the minister on 5th December requesting:

> "I have been informed that there will be an half-an-hour discussion....I would request you to supply me well in advance a copy of the text of the documents placed in the Time Capsule for my use in regard to the proposed discussion."

On the same day there was a meeting of the business advisory committee and my half-an-hour discussion was converted into a discussion under Rule 193 for fuller discussion and participation by all parties. Then wrote the following letter to speaker the same day:

> "Further to our discussion in the Business Advisory Committee meeting today, I am enclosing a copy of my letter of date to the Minister of Education... I request you to kindly direct the Minister to forward the text and have the stencilled copies circulated to the Members of the House for reference and use in the proposed discussion on the 7th December 1973."

My letter to the Minister has been ignored. I have not received any reply.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have sent a reply yesterday. Maybe it has not reached the hon. member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Does it take so much time for letters to travel from one place to another within Delhi?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I may not be a big man nor my party a big one in your books.

My party has been ignored in the Time Capsule and the future historian if he were to rely on the Capsule, may not know that there was a DMK Party. That may happen about 5000 years later. But now why do you ignore me in this House, an elected member? My humble appeal to all the members is this. I am looking at this question in a broader perspective. It is not a question of this party or that. The future historian is going to judge the entire working of parliamentary democracy in this country. Whether we sit on this side or that side is going to be immaterial. What kind of history are we going to give? My feeling is India deserves a better history. The future historican explorer who may tread on the Red Fort and pick up the capsule is going to be unfortunate, because he will be baffled by the contradictions and inconsistencies found in the report.

This question should be considered by everyone in this House irrespective of party affiliations, whether this is a desirable way of informing posterity about the conditions which were prevailing during the limited period 1947 to 1972. That is why I am approaching the subject more in anguish than in anger, more in sorrow than in spite. If at that time all other records are obliterated and we are going to be judged by this capsuled history, there will be a poor picture, an untrue picture.

If in a distant future all the historical records are obliterated, and a person who comes into the scene 5,000 years later were to depend entirely on this capsule, he will find that there was a person called Mahatma Gandhi "who believed in non-violence." But from this record, he may not know that this apostle of peace was assassinated in January 1948. Since we are talking of the period 1947-72, is it not worthwhile to record the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi? Should we not say that this apostle of peace was done to death and that even while he was dying he was blessing the assassin with folded hands? But that does not find a place in the record of this history.

For this recorded capsule the future historian will not be able to know that there was a person called Rajaji or Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the first Governor-General of this country, he will not be able to know that there was a person called Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was the first President of this country; he will be ignorant of the succeding Presidents, Dr. Radhakrishnan, and Dr. Zakir Hussain; he will not be able to know, you will be surprised to find the name of Shri V. V. Giri as the President of India at the time of the blessed burial of this time Capsule. The future historian also will not know that there was a person called Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who, though short in physical stature, was tall in his mental stature, who went all the way to Tashkent as a pilgrim of peace to establish peace in this part of the world. Don't you think that that name deserves to be inscribed in this record when we are dealing with historically significant events for the period of first twenty-five years of Indian independence.

When I read the whole text very carefully, I found that there are only seven names mentioned there. Before I mention the names, I want to make it very clear that for four of those names I have got the fullest of regard and they deserve a place in this limited record of history, and they are Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Shrimati Iudira Gandhi. They deserve a place in this text and I am not going to contest that. But don't you think that the names of the Presidents of the Republic, starting from Dr. Rajendra Prasad and ending with Shri V. V. Giri also deserve some place in that capsule? When you have inscribed 10.000 words, could you not find some room to inscribe these names in that capsule? There are very many worthy names and significant events that deserve mention in this historical dissertation. Lest you may accuse that I am having a very narrow attitude, let me quote what the *Hindustan Times* says:

"After Independence, was not the assassination of Gandhi a major event? Was not Namboodiripad's communist government in Kerala the first to come through the ballot, a significant event? Was not the challenge posed by the DMK in Tamil Nadu and the emergence of coalition governments in other States in 1967, a significant turning point in India's history in contrast to the monopoly over power the Congress enjoyed during Nehru's days?.... Does not India since 1947 have a social structure? Is it not bursting with pronounced social changes? Don't we find the old caste structure crumbling and Indians of all castes doing business? Have not the social reformers like Ambedkar and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar) made an impact on our social scene?"

Eevn the architect of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar, does not find a place in his capsule.

Apart from these four persons, who had the honour of being inscribed in this capsule to be left for the posterity? Among those three names, the first is that of UN Mediator for Kashmir problem, Gl. MacNaughton. But the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who went all the way to Tashkent in search of peace and died there, did not find a place in this capsule. Yet they have mentioned the name of Gl. MacNaughton, who came to mediate in the Kashmir aggression. The name of Avigrkar Annadurai who became the first DMK Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been found not fit enough to be inscribed there. The rise of DMK is a significant event in the last 25 years. But his name has been completely ignored. It was not good enough because he happened to be an Indian. But about Sir Owen Dixon who came as the UN mediator, his name is honoured there.

The name of the third Mediator, Frank Graham has also been considered worthy for recognition in this histroical text.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): What are the other three names?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: General Mc. Naughton, Sir Owen Dixon and Frank Graham. All of them were three Mediators who came to settle the affairs of Kashmir, and very much against India.

If the history is to be read by person 5000 years later, there are some policy decisions inscribed there, I want to know from the hon. Members on the other side: Do they accept what is given in this text on the problem of Kashmir dispute?

After the names of these three persons have come in the text, there is a whole page devoted to Kashmir. There, it has been said:

> "The question of plebiscite in Kashmir would not, from India's point of view, arise until this area is cleared by the U.N.O., of Pakistani troops."

Do you subscribe to this view that if Pakistani troops are cleared, you are prepared to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir? This is what the text of the Capsule says. Is that the stand taken in 1973 when this Capsule was put?

Then, there are many remarks made about political parties in this country....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are proceeding on the basis that it is the text of Capsule.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am authenticating this context. If the Minister is bold enough, let him contract that. I am prepared to take any penalty or any censure that this House is ready to give me.

Here, very many political parties have been given unsavoury and questionable opithets. I will leave it to them to reply to these things. Happily, the D.M.K. has not been included in this one nor Mr. Kamraj. Probably, when the history was being written, they were not quite sure whether the D.M.K. enjoyed the good will of the Prime Minister and on which side Mr. Kamraj proposed to settle, so, both names have been left out. All other political parties have been taken to task in a very brusque way.

Our friend on left has been described as:

> "Jan Sangh (Peoples' Party) is a militant orthodox Hindu party, opposing the concept of secular state..."

It is for him to reply to that.

Then, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's party has the honour of being mentioned as:

> "Congress (Opposition) party—

—it is not Congress (Organisation) Party—

> "....founded in 1968 after break with the All—India Congress of Indira Gandhi (the present Prime Minister), this party advocates a socialist programme in theoru, but in practice, tends towards conservative policies favouring the upper and middle classes..."

That is a thing he has to reply.

Even Mr. H. N. Mukerjee's party has not been given a clean chit. That has been described as:

> "a national democratic front of all patriotic forces, including workers peasants, intelligensia....."

—afterwards comes the mud—

> "....and the bulk of the non-monopolistic bourgeoise..."

That has also been included. It further says:

> "this party aims at the non-capitalist growth of economic development and a socialistic democracy to be achieved by winning a stable majority in Parliament..."

I think, Karl Marx may well be turning in his grave if this is the objective of the Communist Party.

Even Congress (R) has been spared in this text. In the beginning of the para, they have paid a very glowing tribute to the Congress (R). They said:

> "The most important among the national political Parties is the Indian National Congress which led the

country towards freedom and which stands for establishing a secular, democratic and socialist society in India."

Many of us were in the Congress, not in the post-1947 period, but even earlier. In 1942 I was in the Students' Movement braving the lathi-charge...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKKISHNAN: Many of your partymen sided with the Britishers.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): No, no.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: no? Then you do not know the history of your own party. You are talking about patriotism?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I do not want to take the time of the House. I can reply to him in a better way.

I said that I was in that movement. If you want to challenge it, then challenge. D.M.K. was founded only in 1949. I cannot understand why Mr. Unnikrishnan is objecting to a paragraph which pays tributes to his party. "The most important among the national political parties is the Indian National Congress which led the country towards freedom"—this is the opening sentence. Then, you come to the next page. There it says:

"In this election (1971 elections) the Congress led by the Prime Minister Gandhi's group secured 352 seats, making a clear two-thirds majority."

If it has said that it is the Congress Party led by Mrs. Gandhi, it is a tribute to you. It does not say 'Congress Party led by Mrs. Gandhi', it says 'The Congress led by Mrs. Gandhi's Group", as if there is a coterie there above you and leading you. I do not think it is acceptable to any political party..

17.37 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): That is historical objectivity.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, this document bristles with many contradictions, many falsified information and very many inconsistencies. Two or three, because I do not want to take the time of the House, I will mention.

Here is a publication of the Government of India—'India, 1973' available in print and available to everybody who can pay for it. It is not a top secret document. There also, it has given a retrospect for the last 25 years. On the opening page itself it says:

"All these gigantic tasks were taken up simultaneously after the Independence and the resources of the infant State were geared to the task of providing homes and work to over nine million persons who had crossed into the country in search of security and a new life."

After Independence, nine million people came as refugees into this country and it proved a hard task for the infant State to settle them. That is what "India 1973" describes in its 25 years' retrospect. You take this text that is kept in the capsule to be read after 5000 years. There it is said:

"Secondly, to provide immediate relief and then to make necessary arrangements for the rehabilitation of 8½ million non-Muslims who have entered into India from the newly created Eastern and Western Pakistan..."

India 1973 available for contemperaneous reference puts the number of the refugees as nine million. So, after 5000 years of interval 500,000 people go away and it is reduced to only 8½ million....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Non-Muslims?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes, Non-Muslims. That is what it says. If you see the same page, about a dozen sentences later, even this figure is contradicted. In the same page, another contradiction arises. There it says:

"But the refugee influx not only continued for several years reaching a

[Shri Sezhiyan]

> total of about 8 million people by the end of 1950, but the gigantic task of rehabilitating these 8 million uprooted people has to be attended to."

About a dozen sentences earlier, it says 8½ million and then later on, it has come to 8 million. There it was only 'Non-Muslim' and here it is all the refugees after three years. This is a contradiction that has gone into this and unless you consider the persons who come after 5000 years to be completely devoid of any knowledge of arithmetic, you cannot explain this anomaly...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The capsule will perish.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is meant to be unearthed. If it is to give the history, reflecting the conditions of the country, it should say how Parliamentary Democracy functions in this country. It simply says:

> "As for the structure of the Government, the Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of Government, as in Britain."

What is your Government? It is Government as in Britain! The explorer who comes 5,000 years later should go to the area of the globe that is Britain now and exhume another capsule if it were there to find out the nature of Parliamentary democracy in Britain to find out the type of Parliamentary democracy in India!

And also, Sir, very many wrong things have been said. It has been said:

> "The Members of Lok Sabha are, with few exceptions elected directly by the people, normally once in five years."

All right, no quarrel. The next sentence says—

> "The President has the power to nominate a few members to represent the backward communities or backward territories."

Nowhere in the Constitution is it said that the President should nominate a person coming from backward areas and backward territories. The Constitution only says 'Not more than two persons to be nominated for Anglo-Indian community'. Nomination is made for one person to represent Arunachal Pradesh. The Constitution does not say, backward community or backward area. Why do you import certain things which are not there in the Constitution? The person will explore this thing 5,000 years later. What will he think? They have put the copy of the Constitution also there in the capsule. By reading both these things will he not find how inconsistent the Indian historians had been in the year 1973?

It has been said as to how the Legislative Councils in the States are being formed:

> "While the Second Chamber (that is, Council) is indirectly elected by public bodies such as municipalities, universities, etc..."

If you see the Constitution, universities do not have any representation. Only the graduates have got a representation, teachers have got representation, not the universities. But the text says that universities elect Members to the Legislative Council in the States. This is not there in the Constitution.

Some new definitions have been invested. Regarding joint sector, the Capsule states:

> "Private sector industries which receive financial assistance from public financial organisations like the Industrial Development Bank of India, Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust are described as Joint Sectors."

If any private entrepreneur gets a loan or gets an assistance from the LIC or a public finance institution, his firm becomes a Joint Sector. That is the definition given for the Joint Sector. In cold black and white, this is written.

Also, some tall claims are being made against the dismal conditions prevailing in the Country. A true picture of India

should have been given. The authentic history boldly proclaims:

> "In the field of agricultural production, the greatest achievement of free India is that the threat of famine has been virtually eliminated from the country."

They say, in the year 1973, famine has been virtually eliminated from the country. Probably, Sir, when the capsule is opened in the year 1973, famine might have been eliminated, by then, or else our people might have been eliminated, the entire world may re-enter a stone age. But they should not have tried to pass on an untruth in the capsule for future consumption.

Now, I want to give two biggest howlers which could not be found anywhere else. One of the newspapers described this as bazaar notes for the IAS. If any IAS candidates reads this thing, even if a secondary-school boy reads this thing, instead of 10,000 words, omitting the one, he would get 0000 marks for the answers he gives on the basis of distorted history.

They describe in rosy colours certain deelopment projects undertaken in the field of Irrigation and Power. About Bhakra-Nangal Project it says:

> "A joint venture of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan; it is the biggest multi-purpose river valley project which has been completed."

Instead of Punjab, they have put Gujarat. The future historian should try to go to the ancient geographies of India to find that Gujarat is nowhere near Sutlej and Beas.' The next one is Beas Project. It says:

> "Also a joint venture of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan."

It is evident that a person who does not even know the whereabouts of Gujarat or Punjab, has been commissioned to write the history to be put in the time capsule.

As I had said earlier, this text does not do justice to India. It does not do justice even to this Government. It does not do justice to all the political parties. In regard to the Bangla Desh war, we know how much India went all the way morally and spiritually, emotionally and physically to help Bangla Desh to attain freedom. But that has been treated in a very casual and shabby way. At page 18, it has been stated:

> "In the 1971 conflict India voluntarily offered cease-fire after a fourteen-day war which brought freedom to the people of Bangla Desh from the oppressive and exploitary rule of the West Pakistani military rulers.".

Actually, it was the other way round. They agitated, and then we went to help them. But from this text it looks as if we went on a war and then offered cease-fire from which they got freedom. Instead of putting in only one sentence I wish they have put in a few more sentences regarding this glorious achievement of this Government of India during the 25 years of Independence.

Regarding India's physical background, what do we find in the text? What idea will a person five thousand years later get about where India was actually situated in the world geography?

In India, 1973, it has been stated:

> "In the north-west, Afghanistan and Pakistan are at the border of India.".

But if you see this capsule text you will find only Pakistan being on the Western border. Afghanistan is obliterated out of the map in this text.

There is also another very peculiar thing. A person who comes about five thousand years later will not know how many people lived in India. Nowhere in the entire document is anything mentioned about the Indian populations about 548 million people living in India in the year 1971. A future person will never know it from this document, but he will have to make some projections and arrive at some figures in regard to the population of India.

He will also be ignorant about the languages of India. During these 25 years

[Shri Sezhiyan]

of Independence, after the British went away, the national languages have developed in a remarkable way. Very fine literature has been produced to express the aspirations and broodings of the awakening people in their own languages. But this text which devotes so many pages to so many other items has not much to offer on the linguistic pattern and growth in India of 1947—1972. Only this much about the national languages is said:

> "The National Book Trust which was set up in 1957 has published so far 750 books in various Indian languages.".

That is the monumental achievement in the twenty-five years of history of Independent India relating to the national languages, all the fourteen languages including Marathi, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telegu, Kannada and other languages put together. This Government has succeeded in producing only 750 books during these twenty-five years of freedom. That is all the monumental work that they have done.

I demand that the text that has been buried with the capsule should be made public. If there is a foul murder and a hasty burial with all the evidence suppressed, the body is exhumed and sent to the experts for investigation. Here also, this capsule should be exhumed.

History has been very wildly distorted and falsified. It has become a futile exercise in inconsistency and untruth. It is not to the Opposition parties only that injustice has been done, and it is not to the Government only that injustice has been done, but they have done a great injustice to the entire Indian people, to all the 550 million people and more. This is a great injustice done by a complacent Minister and an incompetent Ministry and a person who calls himself a historian, which is a very tall and false claim to make.

17.51 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I once again appeal to all sections of the House and to the Minister himself not to stand on formalities, not to stand on prestige. If India's prestige is to be judged 5,000 years later, let it be examined even now. It will be a good thing to set right things which need to be set right. I am not very clear about the Minister's role in this matter. He may not have looked into it. Though an eminent scholar and professor himself, he may not have looked into it; if he had, I am sure, these inaccuracies and inconsistencies would have been removed. Therefore, once again I make this appeal to the Minister.

Before I conclude, I may be permitted to lay on the Table an authenticated copy of the text duly signed by me. I am placing it on the Table. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-5928A/73].

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be sent to the Speaker. If he allows it, it will be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In the morning, I met the Speaker and he allowed me to put an authenticated copy on the Table of the Sabha. Let Shri Sezhiyan be allowed to do so. I secured the permission of the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

सभापति महोदय : मैं हाउस के सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूं कि बड़े इम्पार्टेंट स्पीकर्स इस पर बोलने वाले हैं जैसे मिस्टर मुखर्जी हैं, वाजपेयी जी हैं, मिश्रा जी हैं, इधर से हैं ये लोग हैं और इस साइड से भी काफी नाम हैं बोलने वालों के और हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि किसी को यह फीलिंग हो कि उस को अपनी आइडियाज को वेंटिलेट करने का पूरा टाइम नहीं मिला। इसलिए अगर आप चाहें तो किसी दूसरे दिन इस को टेक अप किया जाय। आज 6 बजे तक यह चलें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ट्वेन्टी फोर फिर रखिए ।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में चीज जाएगी, वहां से टाइम कोई फिक्स होगा तब न होगा, I am in the hands of the House.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to make a submission. I have to go out of the country for a very important conference and will be away from Monday to Friday.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It may be taken up the week after that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That will be the last week. It will be difficult then. (*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : आप ठहरिये । हम कोई बात कर रहे हैं एक चीज को सुलझाने के लिए, आप सुलझाने के बदले और उलझा देते है ।

अब चीज यह है कि हम तो टाइम फिक्स नहीं कर सकते हैं । दो आलटरनेटिव है । एक आलटरनेटिव यह है कि अगर मेम्बर लोग ब्रीफ हों तो सात बजे तक इस को खत्म कर सकते हैं । अगर नहीं तो दूसरे दिन जिस दिन भी डेट फिक्स होगी उस दिन लिया जाएगा ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: At what time is he leaving on Monday?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: At seven in the morning.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उस में एक बात यह हो कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं रहेंगे क्योंकि वह बाहर जा रहे हैं तो उन की एवज में कोई दूसरे मिनिस्टर रहें और ट्यूजडे को बहस हो । हम उनकी गैर हाजिरी मे भी बहस कर लेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : यह हम कन्वे कर देंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): The Business Advisory Committee decided that it will allot two hours—5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m. That is the allotted time. Let us go on till 7 p.m. and then we will see.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to tell you that it will not be finished at 7 p.m.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Then we will postpone it to some other day convenient to both the parties.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Postpone it to some other day. We cannot sit after 6 p.m.

सभापति महोदय : तो यह सब लोगों की राय है कि 7 बजे तक डिबेट चले उस के बाद ऐडजर्न कर दिया जाय ? Do you agree?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not after 6 p.m.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी फिर मंत्री महोदय को आ जाने दीजिए । हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि चर्चा के समय मंत्री महोदय यहां रहें । अगर थोड़े दिनों के लिए बाहर जा रहे हैं तो जब वह लौट कर आ जायं, तब इस चर्चा को रख लिया जाय । लेकिन वह जरूर रहें । उन का रहना बहुत जरूरी है क्यों कि कटघरे में तो वह खड़े हैं ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : और प्रधान मंत्री को हाजिर रहना चाहिए । उन्होंने ही तो उस को जमींदोज किया है ।

सभापति महोदय : तो 6 बजे तक यह बहस चलेगी । उस के बाद पोस्टपोन हो जायेगी और फिर दूसरे किसी दिन इस को लिया जायगा ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मगर हम लोगों का अनुरोध है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी रहें जब यह बहस चले ।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सेक्रियन साहब का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था और मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह तथ्य नहीं हो सकता है, वह कल्पना या उपन्यास की चीज हो सकती है क्योंकि ऐसा मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इतिहास नहीं लिखती होगी, लिखवाती होगी लोगों से और विद्वानों से ही लिखवाती होगी । सरकार इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में इंडियन कौंसिल आफ हिस्टोरिकल रिसर्च से सलाह लेती होगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि इतने बड़े कार्य के लिए भी निश्चित रूप से इस संस्था से सलाह ली गई होगी । उन लोगों के बारे में मैंने जानकारी भी प्राप्त की कि इस संस्था में कौन कौन से लोग हैं । मैं उन के नाम भी सुनाता हूं । इस के अध्यक्ष हैं श्री आर० एस० शर्मा, अध्यक्ष, इतिहास विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, पटना वाले । प्रोफेसर बी० शेख अली, अध्यक्ष, इतिहास विभाग, मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय, श्री सतीश चन्द्र, उपाध्यक्ष, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : नाम मालूम हो गए, इनकी निष्पक्षता की भी सफाई मिल जाय ।

(Interruption)

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : पूरे नाम पहले आप सुन लीजिए ....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : नाम से हम भयभीत नहीं होने वाले हैं ।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : हमारी तो संस्कृति है कि हम एक मक्खी को भी भयभीत नहीं करते हैं, आप तो आदमी हैं । भयभीत तो आप करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनकी संस्कृति अलग है आप की अलग है ? संस्कृति तो दोनों की एक ही है ।

(Interruption)

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 10, 1973/Agrahayana 19, 1895 (Saka).

MGIPND—1—2591 LS—25-3-74—1010.